The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 1, 1872.

PROFESSOR MORSE.

The most wonderful of machines, wherewith the band of science seized the great globe and drew together its remotest parts, now sends out to the uttermost limits of civilization, in as brief a time as the writing of these lines requires, the intelligence of its inventor's death. Sidney Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the magnetic telegraph, was reported, at 2 o'clock this morning, to be at the point of death, and will undoubtedly have expired before THE TRIBUNE reaches its morning readers. He dies, full of honors, at the advanced age of 81, having been born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1791. His career is not unknown to many of his fellow-countrymen, for few Americans have achieved so fine a contemporaneous fame, and at the same time a fame which will so long outlive the man to whose name it is linked. He is known as Professor Morse because he was, at the time of making known his invention of the telegraph (1832), a Professor in the University of the City of New York. He had then devoted much time to the science of electro-magnetism, in which, indeed, he had become highly proficient while at Yale; but his career, up to that time, had been chiefly as a painter and sculptor. How good an artist had to be spoiled to make the most renowned of inventors is to be inferred from the fact that, at the age of 22, Morse had won the Adelphi gold medal in London for a plaster cast, a representation of a painting which he had made. He was the pupil of Sir Benjamin West, and the intimate friend of Leslie. Taking up his residence in New York in 1822, he became, in 1826, the President of the National Academy of Design, an organization of which he was the principal founder, and over which he continued to preside for sixteen years.

In 1832, as already mentioned, Morse's career took a new departure, with the conception which he then formed, of constructing an apparatus substantially the same as the electric telegraph of to-day. The only telegraphs in use at that time were of the signalling sort, communicating ideas by displaying of mirrors, and other signs, at conspicuous points. Morse worked from a single fact, then recently discovered—viz: that magnetism could be induced by electricity—and toward the idea of sending electricity through long distances and thereby operating magnetic machines which should print upon chemically-prepared strips of paper. By the time, however, that he had wrought out this idea and exhibited in practical operation the result of it, other electricians, in England and Germany, had done something at the same task; and when, after his fruitless endeavor to obtain from Congress some recognition of his enterprise, visited Europe on the same errand, he was coldly received both by England and France, it being claimed there by some that he had been anticipated in his invention, and by others that it had no merit anyway. The first application to Congress was made in the spring of 1838. Only a few thousand dollars were asked—enough to construct a line from Baltimore to Washington—by which the practicability of the telegraph could be demonstrated. After the unsuccessful visit to Europe, another application was made to Congress for aid, and at length, after a series of rebuffs, and much show of indignation against the presumptuous inventor and the members who took stock in him, an appropriation of $30,000 was granted in March, 1842, and the line set up. It worked well; and the first message sent over it—"...ly, what hath God wrought!"—has passed into history. We have no space now to recapitulate, even, the immense results which have followed upon the small beginning within the twenty-... years which have passed since then. We must, however, ascribe to Professor Morse the credit, now generally conceded to him, of not only discovering the principle and devising the principal machinery for the telegraph in use throughout all parts of the world, but also of laying the first submarine telegraph (in New York harbor, 1844), and of first suggesting (in 1843) the practicability of a telegraphic cable under the Atlantic. His genius came to be recognized all over the earth before his death, and he is undoubtedly, after Washington and Lincoln, the American most honored in foreign countries. He was also one of the few Americans who have achieved the honor of contemporaneous statues and monuments. The imposing ceremonials attending the dedication of the statue in New York last summer, and the congratulations which the venerable man received publicly by telegraph from all parts of the world, are fresh in the recollections of newspaper readers.

Professor Morse was a son of Jedidiah Morse, the father of American geography; brother of Sidney E. Morse, a well-known editor and author; and a cousin of Judge ...e, of the Illinois Supreme Court.

...is now reported, apparently on good authority, that Judge Davis will decline all nominations for the Presidency, unless he should receive that of the Cincinnati Convention. This is by no means astonishing ...mation.

...latest reports from Washington indicate an increase of interest among public men in the Liberal Republican Conference at Cincinnati. Among those now named as ... to attend are ex-Governor Curtin, and other influential Pennsylvania politicians mentioned by our Washington correspondent several days since.

...e of the eleven ocean steamers already ...e in New York had arrived yesterday and the others were, probably, not far ...l. One of the three brought Earl ...ille's note to the United States Government on the pending Treaty of Washington. Our correspondent at the Capital, by ...ay, furnishes a rumor as to a possible solution of the existing misunderstanding between the two nations, which our ...s can take for what they deem it to be ...

...ails of the late earthquake in Nevada, ...d this morning, add to the appalling ...t of that calamity. It seems that the ...ent known as Lone Pine, in Ingo ...y, was the centre of the commotion, ... both property and lives were lost ...er localities. The long duration of ...cks was something very remarkable, ...chief interest of the earthquake ap...lie in the fact of its broad extent ... apprehensions to which it has given ...f similar visitations in the near ... These disturbances of the inner ... as well as many other phenomena of ... seem to move more or less in cycles; ..., as it were, in groups; and it is ... that the Sierra Nevada country is ... for a series of earthquakes, such as ...isited the countries further south, ...he back-bone of the continent, and ... the Indian traditions record of the ... now just visited so terribly. A gen...valence of this belief would operate ...d the settlement even of the other...bitable portions of the Sierra Nevada ...

...roduce markets were more active on ...y, and irregular. Mess pork was 5c ...ower, closing at $11.32½@11.35 cash or ...pril; and $11.52½@11.55 seller May. ... easier, closing at $8.17½@8.20 per 100 ...ash or seller April, and $8.30 bid for ...y. Meats were active, but easier, ...t $3.90 for shoulders, 5¼c for short ... 6½c for short clear. Highwines ...et and steady, with sales at 89c per ...l. Flour was quiet and ...ed. Wheat was ½c higher, ...losed firm at $1.20½@1.20¾ for ...2, or seller April; and $1.26½@1.26¾ ...y. Oats was ½c higher, closing ...c for cash No. 2, or seller April, and ...seller May. Oats were more active, ...closing at 30½c cash, or seller April; ... seller May. Rye was quiet and ...c for No. 2, and 71c for cur...pts of do. Barley was in better ... for No. 2, the lower price ...ject to de storage. Hogs were in ...demand, at $4.00@4.30. Cattle and ... steady at yesterday's prices.

NEW YORK.

The Vogt Trial---Dutch Heinrich Sent to Sing Sing.

Ugly Facts Coming to Light in the Cardozo Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE VOGT MURDER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A very dramatic scene occurred in Court to-day, marking another step in the identification of Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of the Belgian Count. The prisoner has heretofore been exceedingly composed, and even cheerful, but to-day's developments unnerved him. His so-called wife sat by him, dressed in a violet-colored cloak, and conversed with him earnestly. A telegram from Brussels, dated March 27, signed by the murdered man's heir, stated that positive evidence has been obtained that Stupp sailed from Liverpool for New York under the name of Carl Vogt, with a woman named Catharine. A volunteer witness named Charles B. Hummerman, residing in New York, swore that he emigrated from Cologne in 1864. His father was lawyer for the murdered Count, who had a chateau at Cologne. He knew Stupp very well, as a farmer, living seven miles from Brussels. "There he is now," said the witness, pointing to the prisoner, who turned fairly livid and glanced fiercely at witness. The latter proceeded to say that Stupp had married the widowed housekeeper of the murdered Count. The woman now with Stupp is not the same woman he married, but another, named Catharine Wersbauch, whom witness had often seen at Cologne. Witnesses from Brussels are expected momentarily in steamships being overdue. If Stupp, alias Vogt, should be identified as the murderer, no extradition exists between the United States and Belgium. His trial now is for bringing stolen property into the United States.

HEINRICH SENTENCED.

The immense benefits of Tammany's overthrow appear daily in new places. New York's king of thieves, Dutch Heinrich, otherwise Henry Newman, found his old *alibi* dodge vain to-day, the jury consuming only ten minutes in returning him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to ten years in Sing Sing. Heinrich's wife, a beautiful woman, very fashionably dressed, with a child two years old in her arms, sat in court. The first witness called was the prisoner himself. He swore positively that he was in Philadelphia from the 13th to the 15th of January. The robbery of the bonds took place on the morning of the 15th. Mr. Fellows asked the prisoner if he had ever been in the State Prison, and Heinrich admitted that he had been in Sing Sing in 1857, and served out a term. Mr. Fellows then moved that all his evidence be stricken out, as a convicted felon cannot testify in his own behalf. Heinrich's wife was then called, but her evidence would not be allowed, as a wife cannot testify in her husband's behalf. Peter Donahue, a barkeeper in Philadelphia, swore that he met Newman in Philadelphia on Monday, the 15th of January, about 12 o'clock. Remembered the day because it was his birthday. John Rankin, a broker, testified to seeing Newman playing billiards in a hotel in Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th of January. Was introduced to him as the Flying Dutchman. Wm. Banks, private detective of the Bank of Commerce, swore positively to seeing Heinrich in Cedar street on the day of the robbery. Wm. Brown, detective, also swore to seeing him the same day on the door steps at Police Headquarters. Heinrich's lawyers filed exceptions, but he will be sent to the Penitentiary forthwith.

CARDOZO'S CASE.

Judge Cardozo has declined to make any statement explaining how it has happened during the last four years that when his Go-Between, Gratz Nathan, drew money in the bank it passed immediately to Cardoza's credit in the same bank, the aggregate of such deposits exceeding $30,000. Cardozo has declined to communicate with reporters on the subject, on the ground that it would be undignified and contrary to his settled rule, but the most damaging revelations yet made about Cardozo are published to-day. The official records of Blackwell's Island show that in four years Cardozo has released 100 criminals, many of them the vilest and most dangerous in New York. They were sentenced for an average of six months, but served less than a single month. Adelaide Beaumont, the keeper of a house of the very worst character, shows that she was charged $5,700 before she could obtain her release on a *habeas corpus*, and that she was finally discharged and permitted to resume her vile business. Large amounts were obtained in the same way from others. In some instances prisoners were brought from the Island by officers in charge at night, taken to the house of the Judge granting a *habeas corpus*, and, while the prisoners and officers remained on the sidewalk, the lawyer of the criminal went into the Judge's house and returned with an order of discharge. Albert Myers, a gambler, got out for $1,800, and now runs a game of keno. The father of a wayward young man rescued his son for $200 paid to a go-between lawyer. George Barnard dabbled in the same business, but discharged only forty to Cardozo's hundred and sixty.

POLITICAL.

The *World* growls because the call of the Cincinnati Committee is addressed to all parties. It says: "The Democratic Convention will not be held till subsequent to the 1st of May. If the Cincinnati Convention should prove to be an influential body, with a strong Republican backing, it is quite possible that we may adopt its ticket; but we must also contemplate the possibility of a fiasco. If we take up the Cincinnati candidates we shall do it as a united party, and not as a straggling mass of disorganized voters."

The *Post* has nothing to say except to assume astonishment at what it calls Horace Greeley's wonderful conversion in indorsing the Missouri resolutions, which call for a genuine tariff reform.

THE DEATH FROM NITROUS OXIDE.

The Coroner's Jury find that the nitrous oxide gas was improperly administered to Mrs. Shaughnessy, who died in the dental office of Dr. Nuburg.

O'CONNOR, THE FENIAN.

The London correspondent who visited the parents of Arthur O'Connor found them living in great poverty in a wretched neighborhood. Both the father and mother of the young Irish enthusiast utterly condemn his assault on the Queen, and say he was not instigated by anything except his own thoughts. The night he wrote the proclamation for the Queen to sign his father took away the candle to compel him to go to bed, but he bought another candle, and wrote nearly all night, his mother finding him asleep in the morning, with head resting on a table. The parents knew nothing of the subject he was engaged on, as he was constantly reading, writing, or drawing. He often complained to his mother of the miserable poverty in which he lived. His father is positive that the Fenians never communicated with his son. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor are greatly troubled and upbraided about the misconduct of their son, and would sail for America, if they had money enough. The mother frequently visits the boy, carrying him food, but the father regards him very unforgivingly.

DANA'S ARREST.

Charles A. Dana's arrest on the railway train at 2 a. m., yesterday, at Philadelphia, was made on a charge of libel preferred by Wm. H. Kemble, who wrote a letter of introduction for State Claim Agent Evans, in which Kemble recommended Evans to parties in Washington as a man who understands addition, division, and silence. The *Sun* published the letter with comments, on which publication Kemble based the action. Dana was arrested by Chief Detective Taggart, who treated him with distinguished politeness. Bail of $5,000 was readily procured by Dana. Plaintiff, also, was extremely polite, offering to go on Dana's bond himself.

CONCERNING THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

Dana says it has already been proved before the Investigating Committee that Secretary Robeson paid out $93,116 without authority, and in direct and open violation of act of Congress. The recipients of the money were Secor & Co., and Perine, Secor & Co., of New York. Robeson's only defence, so far as known, for this fraudulent misappropriation of public moneys, is, that he had the advice and approval of a Board of his own subordinates—as if they could override an act of Congress.

STOCKS.

Business opened in financial circles to-day with greater activity and larger dealings than upon any other morning since the day following the Chicago fire. The advance in all prominent railroad stocks is the leading feature of the speculation to-day. None of the favorite securities are neglected, and the advance extends to the entire line. Erie, which closed on Thursday evening at 59½c, opened at 61c, and advanced to 63c, a rise of over 4 per cent. Cable prices show an advance in the London market of 3 per cent in Erie shares since Thursday night, which is reflected here. Erie closed at 63@63⅛. The stock market late in the day was buoyant, with Union Pacific, Ohios, and Wabash as the special features. The movement in Wabash is due to purchases of the Lake Shore party, between whom and the Drew party there is a lively contest. It is thought the latter has lost the controlling interest in his attempt to make a turn on about 30,000 shares. The *Post* says, after Erie, the strongest stocks have been New York Central and Lake Shore, both of which, it is said, are to be dealt in London markets. At the present time it is sufficient to secure the advance of any stock to have it believed that the English are buying. Commodore Vanderbilt has the bulk of his large fortune in his stocks, New York Central, and Hudson & Harlem, and if the English will only buy liberally he will have the first opportunity of turning his immense holding into cash. New York Central which he holds cost him less than one-half the present price.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent, closing at 7 currency to 7 gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and nominal, at 109@109½ for good to prime bankers' sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed dull and firm, at 110½@110⅝.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½ to 101¾, and Unions 91½ to 91¾ for firsts, 84½ to 85 for land grants, and 85¼ to 85⅝ for incomes.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour is quiet. Low grades of extra are dull and heavy; medium and high grades strong but not very active. Good superfine is salable. Wheat closed more steady in spring, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for milling. Winter is better and in demand for the South. Pork is in limited demand, and the market tame in all grades.

STOCK SPECULATION.

The Erie excitement during the past week caused a large influx of outside speculation, and these outsiders have been steady buyers of stocks. This has enabled cliques and large holders to sell, and stocks have been passing from strong to weak hands. The effect of the operation has not been felt in the Stock Exchange, and will not be until the large holders have entirely unloaded. The market has been carefully nursed so as not to frighten new-comers, and, so far, everything has been made pleasant and agreeable for them. If it is possible, prices may be run up still higher, as the enthusiasm on the bull side is very strong, but the market is rapidly drifting into a crazy state of speculation, and a little caution on the part of the outside public may save them from heavy losses in case of a sudden break in price when all cliques have unloaded.

[To the Associated Press.]

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Staten Island Ferry Company not having paid the interest due on its first mortgage bonds, a meeting of the bond-holders was held in Brooklyn, and the line, which comprises the Staten Island Ferry boats and Staten Island Railroad, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

ENGLISH INTERVIEWED.

The *Herald* has an interview with Governor English, who expresses the opinion that the action of the Cincinnati Convention will depend upon the result of the Connecticut elections. If the Democrats win the Republicans will boldly cross the Rubicon; but if the Republicans are successful, disaffected Democrats will give up the contest and back into their own party lines.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob a colored messenger of the New Haven Railroad of $17,000 with which he was *en route* to bank in a Fourth avenue stage. The thieves jumped into the vehicle, but their design was frustrated by a man who accompanied the messenger. They escaped in a wagon being driven along with the stage.

ALLEGAL COURT.

It is rumored that the Court of Appeals has decided that the Court of Special Sessions of this city, as at present constituted, is illegal, and all sentences given there by Judges Dowling and Shandley are null and void.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, steamers Baltic and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, and Arrason, from Bristol. The Baltic brings Earl Granville's second note on the Alabama claims.

THAT MYSTERIOUS ORDER OF ARREST.

The *Herald* has a rumor, probably untrue, that Jay Gould is the party for whom the Sheriff is in search. Another report is that certain well-known politicians have left for Canada since the mysterious order of arrest was placed in the Sheriff's hands.

VESSEL SEIZED.

It is rumored that the steam yacht Edgar F. Stewart, which cleared from New London on Thursday, has been seized on for violation of the neutrality laws. She had been, it was said, sold to the Spanish Government, but it is generally believed that she was purchased by Cuban agents. Part of the crew deserted on learning this, and the vessel sailed short handed.

EASTER SUNDAY

was celebrated with great pomp to-day in the Catholic and Episcopal churches in this city and Brooklyn.

PROFESSOR MORSE DYING.

At 1 o'clock this morning Prof. Morse was sinking rapidly. His physicians say he cannot possibly live through the night.

NEW YORK, April 1—2:05 a. m.—At 2 o'clock Prof. Morse is sinking fast, and his death is momentarily expected.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 31.—The National Assembly took a recess yesterday until the 22d of April. Previous to adjournment Thiers addressed the Assembly. He guaranteed the maintenance of internal order, declared that the army was faithful, and assured the Chamber that no interruption to peace was threatened from abroad. In the course of his speech he intimated that France was not entirely isolated. She was not without alliances.

ITALY.

ROME, March 31.—A Postal Convention was concluded on the 26th between Russia and Italy. Negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Italy and Asia are progressing to a satisfactory conclusion.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 31.—Prince Frederick William leaves Berlin to-night for Baden, to visit Queen Victoria.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HAVANA, March 31.—The Spanish steamer Tornado arrived to-day from Aspinwall. She reports all quiet there. The Pizarro was watching the blockade runner Virginius. The rumors of an expected fight prove unwarranted. The Virginius was only anxious to escape.

KEY WEST, March 31.—News has been received here that the steamer Virginius has succeeded in escaping from the harbor of Aspinwall, and is on her way here.

INDIANA.

Easter Sunday at Indianapolis—Colored Peoples' Holiday—Educational—Personal—National Convention of Sunday-School Associations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Easter Sunday was a cold, blustering day, and accompanied by the thirty-fourth snow-storm of the season. The Catholic and Episcopal Churches appropriately observed the day.

The colored people will celebrate the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment to-morrow, and are expecting to have a good time. An address will be delivered in the evening by Hon. Godlove S. Orth, candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

The summer term of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, will commence on the 3d inst. The College was closed a few days since because of a threatened epidemic of spotted fever among the pupils, but all fear of such a catastrophe has passed.

Mr. J. S. Oliver, General Superintendent of the I., B. & W. R. R., has resigned, to take effect to-morrow.

The Chairman of the Committee on Delegates to the National Convention of Sunday-School Associations, which meets here April 16, has issued an address containing the following: Each State is requested to send delegates equal in number to twice its Congression delegation, including Senators and Representatives where there are organized unions and State Conventions. The Executive Committees of such Conventions are requested to see that their respective States are promptly represented where no such Conventions are in operation. We most urgently request that the Sunday Schools to whom this circular is sent will, in consultation with other representative Sunday-School workers, appoint suitable delegates to the Convention. Executive Committees, and others acting as such, are requested to send to E S Field, Chairman of the Local Committee, Indianapolis, the names of delegates appointed as soon as possible. All persons who desire to attend will be cordially welcomed, but the Local Committee cannot be responsible for entertaining delegates who may be appointed by schools or county organizations.

Fall of a Large Reservoir in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—This afternoon the whole of the St. Thomas street front of the City Water Works Reservoir gave way, suddenly releasing the bulk of the water, covering half a square half a foot deep, doing much damage. Loss estimated at $50,000. The lower floors of many of the houses in the vicinity were almost instantly flooded, causing great alarm among the occupants. The centre walls of the reservoir remained firm, so that only half the supply of water escaped.

How St. Louis Increases Her Population.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Both houses of the Legislature have passed an act making considerable extension of the city limits on the western and northern sides of this city. The extension will embrace the Forest and Northern Parks, recently authorized by the Legislature, and will probably add ten to sixteen thousand inhabitants to the city.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Davis to Await the Action of the Cincinnati Convention.

Prominent Pennsylvania Republicans to Attend That Gathering.

The Release of Dr. Howard Demanded of the Spanish Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Within a few days past the Democrats are speaking with much more positiveness than heretofore in regard to a Convention of their party. Many of them say, without hesitation, that it will certainly be held, and that a purely Democratic ticket will be nominated. On the contrary, a number of those working in the interest of the Cincinnati movement confidently assert the belief that the Democracy will in Convention indorse the Cincinnati nominees.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A morning paper announces that among those who will go to the Cincinnati Convention from Pennsylvania are Governor Curtin, Governor Moorhead, and Alex. McClure.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our authorities have reason to believe that a proposition may be made by England in the reply to the last American note to allow a sum in gross, as was proposed in the earlier stages of the negotiations of the Commissioners.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Two investigations will probably come to an end the present week—the Seneca stone inquiry, which has proved an utter failure, and the inquiry concerning affairs of this district.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

Hon. A. G. Rogers, a member of the Forty-First Congress, from Arkansas, was before the Clayton Investigating Committee on Saturday, and testified as to the bargain made between Clayton and the Democrats, whereby the former secured his election as United States Senator. Rogers' evidence went to show that Clayton made the offer to the Democrats in writing, that, for this support, he would allow them to control the patronage in such districts as they had a majority, he would further guarantee that people should have a fair registration, disfranchisement should be removed, taxation lightened, and reform inaugurated generally. For such concessions Clayton was to be allowed to control the Congressional delegation with especial view to defeating Bolles. After Clayton had been elected he refused to comply with his promises so far as registration was concerned or any general measures of reform, and used his influence directly to the contrary.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the trial, conviction, and sentence of Dr. Howard by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The documents are voluminous, beginning with December, 1870. They show much interest on the part of our Government in the matter, and that not a little difficulty existed to determine whether the doctor was really a citizen of the United States. Our Government has asked for, but has not yet received, a copy of the proceedings of the court martial before which Howard was tried. The Spanish Minister here says, on information received from Cuba, that Howard did not there enrol himself as a foreigner, as required by the law of 1870. There are, however, other papers tending to show his American citizenship. It is evident that the Secretary of State is not entirely clear on that point. He has, however, instructed our Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, and to point out the fact that Howard is a native citizen of the United States, and to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in his case, as a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce has been examining into the acts and purposes of the Southern Improvement Company, incorporated under the law of Pennsylvania. The object was to combine all the petroleum refineries in the country in their scheme, and they accordingly made a written contract with all the railroads centering in the oil regions to raise the price of freight $1.25 per barrel. The Southern Improvement Company was to have a rebate of $1 per barrel. The production last year was 5,000,000 barrels, and, if this arrangement had gone into effect, the tax on consumers would have been $7,500,000, of which the railroad companies would have received $1,500,000, leaving the Southern Improvement Company $5,000,000. The Secretary of the company stated that all contracts with the railroad companies have been abrogated, in consequence of the investigation of the subject by Congress.

JUDGE DAVIS.

It is well understood among politicians that Judge Davis will decline to run as Presidential candidate if he shall not be indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell $1,000,000 on each Thursday during the month of April.

UTAH.

Political Matters—Business Prospects.

SALT LAKE, March 31.—Despite the assurance of the Mormon leaders that Utah is Republican, and if admitted will give its electoral vote for Grant, the Mormon papers to-day note with evident satisfaction that the Democrats are organizing throughout the Territory to maintain a distinct party organization on great national principles. The call for their meeting, now being signed, will be published in a few days. The election of delegates by the Church Republicans to the Philadelphia Convention takes place next Tuesday at the Tabernacle.

Arrivals from the East and West are unusualy numerous. Among the number are several heavy capitalists and mining operators. Mormons say the business in mining sales is very dull, consequent on the feeling of the insecurity of capital in the present political situation of Utah. The fact is, business is better now than last season. Each and everybody is encouraged with the prospect. The only danger expressed by moneyed men from abroad is, that Utah may be admitted as a State, giving the Mormons control of the mining interests of the country to employ for Church power.

A Sad Story.

BOSTON, March 31.—In a Boston boarding house, on Friday, the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence from an overdose of laudanum, taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance, and expired himself the next day. Mrs. Williams is said to have marrid against the consent of her parents, wealthy residents of Newport, who cast her off, but while both were dying a letter came offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No 33, K. T., this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Chicago Medical Society.

Annual meeting this evening at the office of Dr. N. S. Davis 797 Wabash-av. W. E. QUINE, Secy.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
ILLINOIS FARMS,

Near Chicago, for 3 or 5 years, in sums of $3 000 and upwards. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, 164 Twenty-second-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

SAFES.

SAFES.

We have two Fire-Proof Safes, for sale cheap, BURK & BARNES MAKE; one 51 1-2 inches high inside, with burglar-proof chest; one 28 inches high inside.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Wholesale Iron, Steel, Nails, and Heavy Hardware,
Michigan-av., near Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
BY
S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
500 WABASH-AV.

Wabash-av., Nos. 331, 333, and 335—Being 3 three-story and basement frame buildings, rented for $5,000, lot 70x171. $70,000.

Wabash-av., Nos. 490 and 492—Two two-story framedwellings; lot 50x120 ft. A good investment. $40,000.

Wabash-av, Nos. 733 and 735—Two good frame dwellings, with lot, 55½x165 feet, east front. $26,000.

Wabash-av, No. 709—Frame dwelling, with good barn, on leased ground; lease runs to 1876. $5,000.

Wabash-av, Nos. 1018 and 1020—Three-story and basement marble fronts, first-class improvements. $30,000 cash.

Michigan-av, No. 397—Three-story and basement, marble front, with brick barn. $24,500.

Michigan-av., No. 466—Three-story and basement brick dwelling. $20,000.

Michigan-av. No. 542—Dwelling, first-class, and all modern improvements. $15,000.

Michigan-av., No. 546—Good dwelling-house, with barn; lot 31x180. $15,000.

Michigan-av. No. 549—Two story frame house, in first-class order. $12,000.

Michigan-av, No. 843—Three-story and basement brick. $16,000.

Michigan-av, No. 927—Two-story frame and brick basement, with barn; lot 50x178. $23,000.

Michigan-av., No. 1086—Two-story frame house; lot 30x165. $10,000.

Michigan-av, No. 1175—Two-story frame and brick basement. $11,400.

Indiana-av., No. 15.—Two-story and basement marble front. $12,000.

Indiana-av., No. 1062—Two-story frame, with stone cellar; also good barn. $10,500.

Indiana-av., No. 1092—Two-story frame house; lot 52½x165; also good barn; $16,500.

Indiana-av., No. 1290—Two-story frame, brick basement, in complete order, and a large two-story barn; lot 50x150. $11,000.

Prairie-av, No. 1156—Two-story and basement marble front, mansard roof. $13,500.

Prairie-av., No. 1265—Elegant two-story and basement frame; lot 25x180. $12,000.

Prairie-av., No. 1294—Two-story frame and basement, with barn; lot 50x179. $20,000.

Prairie-av., No. 1495—Two-story frame and brick basement. Cheap. $8,000.

Calumet-av, No. 24—Four-story Milwaukee pressed brick house, with a first-class barn; lot 40x160. $35,000.

Calumet-av, No. 97—Brick house, built in first-class style; lot 50x180, with privilege of 100 feet front. $25,000.

Calumet-av., No. 347—Two-story frame house, good basement; lot, 25x180. $8,000.

South Park-av, No. 280—A neat cottage; lot 30x180 feet. $4,500.

South Park Boulevard—65x165 feet on northwest corner of Douglas place, having a front of 65 feet on the north of the boulevard, and looking straight down the driveway; $400 per foot.

Drexel Boulevard—3-story swell front brick dwelling, finely finished, near Oakwood-av.; lot 40x125 ft. $15,000.

Vincennes-av, No. 50—Just west of Ellis Park, four-story marble front, built in first-class order. $16,000.

Ellis-av., No. 185—Two-story and basement house; lot 50x182 feet. $10,000.

Twenty-fourth-st., Nos 188, 190, and 192—Three two-story and basement dwellings, with two good frame dwellings in rear, renting for $1,800 per annum; lot 68x175. $14,000.

Twenty-fifth-st. No. 160—Two story and basement brick, with Mansard roof; also good barn. $11,000.

Also, a large list of first-class dwellings, on the West Side, with good improvements, at low prices, and a very large and choice list of improved residence, business, and manufacturing property on the North, South and West Sides.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
500 Wabash-av.

We would call special attention to the triangular lot on the corner of South Park and Cottage Grove-avs., at Twenty-sixth-st. This lot has a frontage of 127 feet on Cottage Grove-av., and 116 feet on South Park-av., and is a fine site for stores, public hall, or boarding-house.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
500 Wabash-av.

100 ACRES
Choice Village Property,
AT NORTH EVANSTON,
FOR SALE FOR
$40,000.

Terms, one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent interest.

This is adjoining property now selling at $10 per foot, and can be subdivided and sold very rapidly, at a large profit.

JOHN CULVER,
75 South Canal-st., cor. Madison, Room 5.

City Property for Sale.

Southwest corner State and Lake sts; 2 lots on Lake 43 by 80 feet and adjoining lot on State-st.. 20 by 83 feet.
J. N. DRUMMOND,
Room 18 Congress Hall, Congress st.

TAILORING.

BROWN & CO.,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
332 WABASH-AV.

We have in stock a full line and choice variety of seasonable Goods of our own importation.
A cordial invitation extended to call and examine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 234 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

GILLOTT'S, WARRINGTON, AND ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE
National Bank Note Company
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

HATS, CAPS, etc.

AMES,
SHERMAN & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods,
Umbrellas & Parasols.
Nos. 56 & 58 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

WILLIAMS,
MILLER &
OLMSTEAD,
SUCCESSORS TO
FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc.,
144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV.,
At Close Prices.

CAGE,
CARHART &
MALLORY,
Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,
HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,
81 & 83 Market-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

STOVES.

GET THE BEST!
THE FEARLESS
COOKING STOVE
For Hard Coal, Soft Coal or Wood, with or without Reservoir, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 *South Canal-st.*
Retailed by dealers all over the country.

CARPETS, ETC.

CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
BEDDING.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.
10 and 12 CANAL-ST.,
Between Lake and Randolph,

Wish particularly to call the attention of parties about to furnish houses, to their large and complete assortment of goods, and to assure them that they are better than ever prepared to fill orders.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
184 & 186 Monroe, near Wells-st.

BANK STATEMENT.

FORTY-FIRST
QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE
MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
Savings Bank.

Incorporated, 1861. Commenced Business, 1862.
Formerly No. 13 South Clark-st., now at 64 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

Condition after the close of business, March 30, 1872.

Deposits	$1,089,830 59
Capital and contingent fund	71,115 77
	$1,160,946 36
INVESTMENTS.	
Loans on real estate	$390,815 19
Value of ground... $1,011,926 00	
Security Value of buildings... 496,875 00	
$1,508,801 00	
Loans and demands secured by collateral and payable on call	$180,465 88
United States, State, Cook County, and Chicago City Bonds	286,022 52
Other bonds and available securities	69,500 00
Cash on hand	234,134 77
	$1,160,946 36

Printed by order of the Board of Directors for the information of Depositors.
March 30, 1872.
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE
For Hotel Keepers.

We have now for sale one of the finest paying Hotels in this city, located in a fashionable quarter, and doing a first-class business. Furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, and everything pertaining to the house, is of the best quality, and of elegant pattern. The house contains about 50 rooms, and is leased for two years on very low terms, with option of longer time, if required. For particulars apply to
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
... State-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, etc.

FIELD,
BENEDICT
& CO.,
Cor. Market & Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.
The Trade will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

BIDDLE & BOYD,
WHOLESALE
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
Tailors' Trimmings,
Have a full line in every department, and make the lowest prices.
274 East Madison-st.,
NEAR THE BRIDGE.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH
& CO.
Have removed to their new salesrooms,
14 & 16 Madison-st.
NEAR WABASH-AV.,
And are now opening a large and complete stock of
Hosiery, Notions,
White Goods, Linens, &c.,
Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

REMOVALS.

Removal to Permanent Quarters.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN,
Successor to Goldman Bros.,
WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

AT THE OLD PLACE AGAIN!
REMOVAL OF
A. & H. KOHN & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
56 and 58 Wabash-av.
CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

REMOVAL.
PHILADELPHIA COLLAR CO.
Are now permanently located at their new store,
146 - - - STATE-ST. - - - 146
Between Madison and Monroe.
C. A. WATSON, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.
WILL OPEN A
MAMMOTH
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
On or before April 1,
CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
63 North Desplaines-st.,
Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,
JOBBER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
21 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
Fashionable
FURNITURE!
(Late 299 Randolph-st.)
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago,
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Fire-Proof Roofing.
New York Three-ply Ready Roofing. When covered with Granite Cement, insured same as Tin Roofs. For sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 224 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.
A gentleman of thorough knowledge and practical experience in the boot and shoe business, wishes a partner with capital to engage with him in the manufacturing and jobbing of boots and shoes. Must be of strict business habits, and competent to take charge of the finances. Address, with full name, &c., S 46, Tribune office.

Attention, Millers!
An experienced miller wants a situation either in city or country mill. Best of references given. Address Box Z, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of Chicago, and Republic certificates of indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 83 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.
The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, ...

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING!!
J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S
MAMMOTH
Retail
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Will be thrown open to the public this MONDAY A. M. with the finest stock of goods ever exhibited in Chicago. There has been no pains spared to make this the leading RETAIL Dry Goods House of the West, as it has always been in the Wholesale Line.

N. B. On account of the storm Saturday evening, the opening will be continued this evening.

INSURANCE.

Williamsburg City
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Assets......$517,766.11

Policies issued at this office on Dwellings, Buildings, Grain, Merchandise, and other desirable risks at current rates.

BOWMAR BROS.,
Agents, 71 South Canal-st.

GLOBE
FIRE
Insurance Company of Chicago.
CAPITAL STOCK (paid up)... $200,000 00
SURPLUS (after payment of losses in full) $22,421 ...
Being the first Chicago Company to obtain the certificate of the Auditor of State are issuing policies on desirable risks at equitable rates.
Temporary Office, 339 Wabash-av. Branch Office, 69 South Canal-st.

NOTICE.

To Creditors of Fulton Fire Insurance Company of New York. Jno. N. Furman, Esq., Receiver of the property and assets of the above named Company, has advised us that he is prepared to pay the first dividend of 15 per cent on the adjusted claims against said Company, such payment to be made at his office, No. 346 Broadway, New York. Blanks and all needed information will be furnished on application to
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.

ARCHITECTS.

G. P. RANDALL & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
59 West Randolph-st.

We are designing what we confidently expect will be, when built, some of the finest business blocks in the city. We are also, as usual, making a specialty of designing buildings of a public character, such as COURT HOUSES, JAILS, CHURCHES, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, Public School Buildings, &c. Several of the finest churches in the city were from our designs, and we especially refer, with pride, to Union Park Congregational Church, as one, the interior of which has no peer in this city.
G. P. RANDALL,
D. W. MILLARD.

N. B.—A first class office ASSISTANT can find a permanent engagement here

GENERAL NOTICES

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD,
General Office, 63 North Halsted-st.,
CHICAGO, March ..., 1872.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the question of consolidating the stock and property of said Company with the stock and property of the Attica & Terre Haute Railroad Company.
W. D. JUDSON, JAS. W. ELWELL,
AMOS TENNEY, N. E. MERRILL,
MATT. TAYLOR, WM. YOUNG,
Directors.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
NOTICE.

On Monday, April 1, the entire work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will be consolidated in one central office, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph-st., and will be conducted on the same general plan as previous to the fire.

Only the sick, aged and infirm, and poor widows with dependent children, will be regarded as subjects for relief. There will be no further issue of stoves, furniture, bedding, or clothing.

The Special Relief Committee will complete the work accumulated previous to their notice of discontinuance, March 16, at Standard Hall. There will be no department of special relief at the new office.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM,
69 and 71 Wabash-av.,
One door south of Randolph-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,
Cor. State and Sixteenth-sts.
First-class accommodations for ... per day. ...

FOR SALE.

Walnut Counter-Tops.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Professor Goldwin Smith on Female Suffrage.

Effects of Suffrage, and the Capacity of Woman for Political Duty.

We reprint below, from the *Canadian Monthly* for March, part of an article on "Woman's Rights," by Professor Goldwin Smith, in which he takes grounds against Female Suffrage:

The question whether it is desirable that women should take part in politics is closely connected with those relating to their domestic and industrial position. It is a question not as to the relative intelligence or virtue of the two sexes, but whether politics are or can be woman's sphere. The argument that educated women are better qualified for the suffrage than uneducated men is, therefore, irrelevant and invalid. The disqualification, if there be a disqualification, is not one of intellect but of position, or at least of intellect only so far as intellect, in regard to special functions, may be unfavorably influenced by position. White women, it is often said in the United States, are better qualified for the suffrage than black men. In the same sense, many white boys are better qualified for the suffrage than many white men or women, and they are excluded not on account of their want of intelligence, but because, as a general rule, being dependent on their parents, they are not in a responsible position. We may say that Richelieu made a mistake in meddling with the drama, and Voltaire made a mistake in meddling with diplomacy, without disparagement to the intellect of Richelieu or Voltaire.

PARTY QUESTIONS.

Supposing women to be emancipated legally, conjugally, and industrially, in the Woman's Rights sense, and to have made their way completely into what has hitherto been the male sphere, the objections to their taking part in politics would obviously be diminished. At present, reigning apart in the household, the woman does not directly feel those effects of good or bad government which are directly felt by the man, who goes forth to labor, and the practical sense of which, more than anything else, forms the political wisdom, such as it is, of the masses of mankind. Nor would there be anything to balance the political judgment in women, as it is balanced in men, by the variety and the mutual counteraction of practical needs and considerations. Even with a male suffrage a particular question is apt, under the influence of temporary excitement or party exaggeration, to become too predominant, excluding from view other questions of equal or superior importance, and leading to the ostracism in elections of valuable public servants. But with female suffrage, the position and the practical education of women being as they now are, we should have, at every general election, a woman's question, very likely one of a sentimental kind, which demagogues would take care to provide, and which would make a clean sweep of all other questions and of all public men who hesitated to take the woman's side. If female suffrage prevailed in England, for instance, under present circumstances, it is morally certain that the result of the next general election would turn almost exclusively on the Contagious Diseases act, and that all the statesmen who had voted for the act, including the men of the most mark in both parties, would be driven from public life.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.

The abolition of the family would at once remove all objection, grounded on the fear lest political separation between man and wife should break the unity of the household. We are told, indeed, that there is no reason why domestic harmony should be disturbed by political differences any more than it is disturbed by differences of religion. But, in the first place, it can hardly be said that differences of religion do not disturb domestic harmony if the convictions of both parties are deeply seated, and if both believe that religion is an important element in the education of children; in the second place, the cases are not parallel. Difference of religion involves only separation in worship, it does not involve collision; difference in politics, where there are political parties, involves collision. Would the harmony of any ordinary marriage remain undisturbed by the appearance of the man and his wife on hostile committees, at a time perhaps of great public excitement, encountering each other in the canvass, and launching manifestoes against each other. While the family subsists, those who regard it as equal or (as some do) superior in value to the State, will probably shrink from exposing it to such a strain.

MILITARY OBJECTIONS.

The military objection to female suffrage has perhaps been pressed too far. Still it remains true that if the defence of the country is an essential part of a citizen's duty, men alone can be full citizens. The defence of Germany has recently afforded a striking illustration of the fact, which in other countries is somewhat masked by the disuse of the national force, and almost exclusive employment of professional soldiers. The argument that, though women do not give their own blood in defence of the country, they give the blood of their husbands, sons, and brothers, must be dismissed as for the purpose of the present argument little better than cant. That women, if invested with political power, would not be ready enough to vote for war is an allegation which no one acquainted with history could have made, and which, therefore, called for no elaborate confutation. The danger, as experience shows, is all the other way. The weak have always loved to wield the thunderbolt. No three contemporary rulers can be named who caused more bloodshed in their day than Maria Theresa, Catharine the Second, and Madame de Pompadour. It is notorious that in the late American civil war the women on both sides were more passionately warlike than the men. Even among men the substitution of hired armies for the general duty of military service has greatly weakened the restraints on war, the male love of money notwithstanding.

ENFORCING LAW.

But a still more serious doubt arises from the fact, as we believe it to be, that the supremacy of law rests at bottom on the force of the community compelling submission to the public will, while the force of the community resides in the male sex. The reason why the mass of mankind obey the law when it clashes with their individual will is, that they know that it will be upheld with a strong hand. No doubt this fundamental support is strengthened, while its coarseness is veiled, among the more civilized races by superinduced sentiments of expediency and reverence; but the fundamental support it still is, and it can no more be removed with impunity, than can the unsightly foundation of a beautiful and august edifice. Suppose women to become the lawgivers, would this connection between the law, and the force needed to sustain it, be always preserved? And if it were not always preserved, might not the supremacy of law be impaired or even cease? Suppose something which men deemed very unjust to their sex to be carried by female votes, would the men execute the enactment against themselves? A lady in the United States proposed, the other day, that all outrages committed by men upon women should be punished, like murder, with death, forgetting, as was justly remarked at the time, that, apart from the question as to the comparative gravity of the crime, in cases of murder there was a dead body, whereas in cases of outrage there was, generally speaking, no proof but the woman's own statement, which experience did not warrant us in assuming to be invariably true. Supposing that, under the exciting influence of some recent and aggravated case, the women were to carry such an enactment as this, and supposing a female jury to convict a prisoner contrary to the male sense of justice, would the men put him to death? Supposing the women by their votes to bring on a war of which the men did not approve, would the men obediently shoulder their muskets and march to their death at the bidding of the women? If not, the supremacy of law would surely be in peril, and the supremacy of law, essential as it is to the welfare of both sexes, is pre-eminently essential to the welfare of the weaker. * * *

CAPACITY OF WOMEN FOR POLITICAL DUTIES.

As the question is not about the abstract capacity of women for politics, but about their capacity under their existing circumstances, and the possibility of their taking part in politics consistently with the unity and happiness of their families, it is needless to examine the lists of Queens and female Regents which are presented as proofs of the fitness of women to reign. These lists are selections made under the influence of strong prepossession, not exhaustive enumerations on which an induction can be based. In English history, the female wielders of political power are Matilda, the mother, and Eleanor, the wife of Henry II.; Isabella, wife of Edward II.; Margaret of Anjou, Mary, Elizabeth, Henrietta Maria and Anne.* The personal characters of these ladies and the personal interest attaching to them are not in question. Mary was, no doubt, a good woman, led fatally astray as a ruler by her weak and bigoted submission to her priests. To the tempers of Margaret of Anjou and of Henrietta Maria, the country was indebted in no small degree for two civil wars. Anne dismissed the greatest of English Ministers, and brought dishonor on the country under the influence partly of a favorite waiting-woman, partly of the fanatical clergy, and it is highly probable that had she lived much longer her weakness would have led to the return of the Stuarts and to another period of confusion. The reputation of Elizabeth once stood high; but, since the recent inquiries and revelations, she has been abandoned by her former worshippers; and it is difficult to say whether the infirmities of the woman were more prejudicial to the policy of the ruler or the crimes and cruelties of the ruler to the character of the woman. The public service was starved even in the extremity of national peril, and the best public servants were left unrewarded, while largesses and honor were heaped on Elizabeth's worthless lovers; we have a lady personally desiring that conspirators may be put to a death of protracted torture. On the other hand, it is probable that Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I., the lady to whose memory the well known crosses were erected by her husband, did much good in a feminine way; and it is certain that great services were rendered to the public by Caroline, Queen of George II., who quietly guided her husband in his choice of Ministers, without herself overstepping the domestic sphere. The name of Queen Victoria has been cited as that of a great female ruler, but those who cite it must surely be aware that the Government of England is now Constitutional, and that Queen Victoria's virtues have been those of a wife, a mother, and a head of society. But all these are cases of rulers under the hereditary system, placed in power without any process injurious to the female character, and surrounded by councillors who would supply any lack of wisdom in the Queen. The question that we now have to consider is what the character of a woman would be when she had forced her way through the processes of popular election into a representative assembly, and was there struggling with men for the prizes of political ambition? By what kind of women is it likely that such an ordeal would be triumphantly encountered—by the grave matrons and spinsters whom philosophy imagines welcomed and honored as representatives by philosophic constituencies, or by dashing adventuresses whose ascendancy neither philosophy nor the grave matrons and spinsters would contemplate with satisfaction?

EFFECT OF FEMALE INFLUENCE.

The tone of politics under the system of party government is low, and is always becoming lower; faction, virulence, and corruption prevail and increase; therefore, it is said, let us send the women into the political arena; they are free from political vices, and they will redeem the men. But it is because women have not hitherto gone into the political arena that they are free from political vices. We have good reason for assuming that, subjected to the same evil influences as men, who mix in politics, women could not contract the same bad habits. Such experiences as we have had points decidedly the other way. Both in the Reign of Terror and in the rising of the Commune, the frenzy and atrocities of the women rivalled, if they did not surpass, those of the men. The female agitation against the Contagious Diseases act in England has exhibited full-blown all the violence, narrowness, and persecuting rancour of the worst male faction fight. When the Crusaders took a number of women with them to the siege of Acre, it might have been supposed that female gentleness would mitigate the ferocity of the war; the result was, that a number of Turks having been captured, the women begged that the prisoners might be delivered to them, not for the purpose of alleviating their lot, but for the purpose of cutting off their heads with knives. Grant that the moral nature of women is finer than that of men,—though these vague comparisons are utterly worthless,—still, if it is equally excitable, or more so, it may be liable to equal or more violent perturbations. The saying may be fulfilled, that the corruption of the best is the worst corruption. Men who have always stood aloof from politics are just as free from political vices as women. In highly educated communities a most powerful and salutary influence is at present exercised by women and by the society in which women reign upon the character of politicians as well as upon that of other men; and in those untainted circles an independent standard of honor and courtesy is maintained, which even the leaders of fighting factions cannot wholly disregard. We may be told that if party government makes politics unfit for women, party government ought to cease. Perhaps it ought, and not on that account only. But at present there is no prospect of its ceasing; and in the meantime it would hardly be wise to fling woman and the family, all that remains undisturbed and uncontaminated, into the gulf opened by our forum, unless we have good reason for believing that the gulf will be thereby closed.

Political influence may be really exercised without a vote, even in countries under the elective system; and has, in fact, been frequently exercised by writers and by leaders of society, who have hardly ever been seen at the polls. And in a broader sense, who can doubt that female influence has been felt in all legislation relative to female interests, for some time past—in fact, ever since women began to bestir themselves, or to express any strong feelings on the subject? We have listened in the United States to the greatest orator of the Woman's Rights party. He protested in general terms that women in the present state of the laws were suffering the most monstrous injustice, which only female suffrage could remove. But when he came to specific facts, all that he had to say was, that in a particular case, for the details of which we were to take his authority, a lady had been improperly incarcerated in a lunatic asylum by a cruel husband. We afterward identified the case, and satisfied ourselves that the speaker's account of it was rhetoric, and not history; but supposing that it had been history, this only proved that the community in which it occurred might, with advantage, adopt the system of inspection which has been instituted with results perfectly satisfactory by male Legislatures elsewhere. That the administration of the law is at present unfavorable to women,—that a female suitor is less likely to gain her suit, or a female prisoner more likely to be convicted than a male,—will hardly be asserted. Female prisoners, perhaps, are more likely to escape, especially in capital cases. There was much truth in the remark that, if the California murderess was hanged, she would be the first victim to Woman's Rights.

* Mary, wife of William III., though legally Regent, never wielded power.

The South Branch Ship-Canal, and the Designs of Its Founders.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your remarks on the subject of "Apprehended Danger," I notice that you have probably not been fully informed on the subject of the South Branch Ship-Canal, and the designs of its proprietors. The work was designed and commenced, some twenty years ago, by the Hon. William B. Ogden, who at that time appropriated some $7,000 of his own funds, besides obtaining an assessment on the lands benefited, to defray the expense of digging a ditch from near the new Bridewell to the Desplaines, with the intention of draining a vast slough, and extending the West Branch of the South Branch of Chicago River to the Desplaines; and, a few years later, expended quite an amount in further consummation of the work. But, other larger enterprises engaging his attention, the matter had lain in abeyance for several years, until during the spring of 1869; when the writer (appreciating that there were vast mineral regions on the borders of our Northern Lakes, and inexhaustible coal-fields in Central and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana, and that there was no point where elements could be combined with the necessary capital and manual labor so conveniently and cheaply as in the vicinity of Chicago, and no point where their products could be so conveniently manufactured into the various form of material and useful implements to which they are pre-eminently adapted, and where those manufactured products could be distributed with so much economy as at Chicago, with our unparalleled network of railways, now concentrated and being concentrated here, and that Chicago would soon become, through the agency of her natural facilities, and the indomitable energy of her citizens, a leading manufacturing as well as commercial city) spent several weeks in looking over the various points outside the city limits where large manufacturing establishments could be most judiciously located, and, all things considered, could find no point that afforded equal advantages for such purposes—none that could so readily be made accessible for vessels from the lakes and boats from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, affording cheap freights to the Mississippi River and all its tributaries, possessing most of the essential materials for building, manufactories, and storehouses. Clay for brick, and stone for lime and foundations, exist in ample quantities in the immediate locality. Twenty-five miles of dockage can easily be made between Bridgeport and the Desplaines, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the new canal, and the intersections to be made between the two canals, some of which are under contract and will be under way, and negotiations are now pending with old-established iron manufacturers in an Eastern city, to remove their machinery and skilled workmen, with a capital of $500,000, during the present season,—trusting that others will see their interests and soon follow, and that new organizations will be made by home capitalists, as soon as "Richard becomes himself again." An organization is now forming, with $50,000 capital, for the manufacture of brick on the new canal, some three miles west of the city limits, where a superior quality of clay exists, and negotiations are now pending between some of the more enterprising parties interested and the Canal Superintendent for putting in a lock connecting the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the western part of the manufacturing district by a side-cut, which is expected to be consummated within ninety days after arrangements are made with the Canal Commissioners, with a view of making that locality available for manufacturing purposes at the earliest possible day. And the right of way has been secured for railway purposes, 100 feet wide and 500 feet north of the new canal, to be held by proper Trustees; and privilege will be granted to any railway company to lay a track thereon, on condition only that they will make proper connection with all private tracks leading to any manufacturing interest, and afford proper freighting facilities thereto.

It is no part of the intention of the parties interested to those improvements to detract from the general prosperity and health of the city of Chicago, but otherwise to add largely thereto; and some of them urged upon the Canal Superintendent the necessity of placing head gates or locks in the canal, which he strongly recommended to the Commissioners. The current of the river could be properly controlled during the prevalence of high waters in the Desplaines, and the work was finally commenced by putting in a lock near the Summit, about six miles west, but I think not fully completed, else it should be closed to let the current of the river flow in its natural course lakeward.

It is the intention of the parties interested to put up an embankment, with proper head-gates, to prevent the overflow of the Desplaines, which work was partially completed last fall, and would have been fully completed for our own protection, had we had an ordinary fall and winter; and they will cheerfully correspond with the city authorities in all things tending to promote the general health and prosperity of the city and its environs. S.

CHICAGO, March 30. No. 4 Nixon's Building.

The Police Force.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article, copied from the London *Dark Blue Magazine*, appeared in your valuable paper last Tuesday, relative to the organization of the London police, which must have impressed those who read it with the primeval state of our city patrolmen compared with our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and ought to stimulate our Police Commissioners (who have already begun the work of reformation) to introduce a strict course of military discipline for our men, posting them thoroughly as to their duties, and to enforce a systematic patrolling of their respective districts,—not to confine their whole attention to street corners, but to see that they visit regularly every street and alley under their care. Where so much life and property is requiring protection, it is absolutely requisite that they be fully conversant with their ground, and their attention ought to be particularly drawn to the street-traffic, and they should arrest at once any driver who violates the law by keeping the wrong side of the street, or racing, as the most of our street accidents, which are becoming too frequent, are the result of the confusion and carelessness that sometimes take place in our crowded thoroughfares, in violation of the laws. I would also suggest that the police be well trained in the use of the fire-arms about to be supplied, so that, in case of a serious riot, they might be able to use them with effect, as otherwise they might be turned against themselves.

In all large cities in Great Britain and Ireland, the police are not only militarily disciplined, but are uniformed *a la militaire*,—short surtout, tight-fitting, buttoned up to the neck, with leather belt and leather neck stock,—which gives them a nice, smart appearance, and adds to their deportment, and bears a striking contrast to the slouchy habits of our city patrolmen. They also wear the division letter and number on the collar of their coat, which is very prominent, and, unlike the star, cannot be removed without undressing.

I have little doubt that, a few years hence, the Chicago police will vie with their trans-Atlantic brethren, and become really a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well, but, at present, they are pretty much in the background. Yours truly, R. H. STEVENSON.

CHICAGO, March 31.

Broken Railway Rails.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your remarks recently about the excessive damages given by juries to persons who may be injured by railroad accidents, you speak of sound-looking rails which may be broken, and the impossibility of ascertaining which rails are actually unsound.

In many cases, in very cold weather, there is very little doubt that the rails are actually sound when first struck by the wheels of the train, but are broken before the whole train passes over. At the same time, there is very little doubt that American rails, saying nothing of inferior quality, are entirely too light for the enormous traffic they are now compelled to sustain. While locomotives weigh 40 and 50 tons now to one-half that weight 20 years ago, and Pullman cars weigh the same where ordinary passenger coaches do not reach more than 15 tons, the rail is very little, if any, heavier. No Western road that I know of has rails of more than 56 pounds to the yard, and many not so heavy as that. Very few English roads, where the climate is much milder and the strain on the iron not nearly so great, have rails lighter than 75 pounds. English engineers insist that the weight of the rails, in pounds, should be 15 times the tonnage each driving-wheel presses on them, which would be more even than this. So long as this is the case, and railways seem so perfectly regardless of the rights, both of the general public and their passengers, juries do not err very much in giving "excessive damages" when they get a chance.

Right here I would take the liberty of suggesting the establishment, by law, if necessary, of a Commission, whose duty it shall be to inspect, investigate, and test all inventions and improvements which may tend to render railway travel safer, more comfortable, or more economical. At present an inventor is treated by officials more like an itinerant match-pedler, than a benefactor of his race. The inventor of one of the greatest life and property saving inventions now in use, hawked it about for seven years before he could even get permission to test it at his own expense on a train. It only succeeded at all because he was unusually persevering and persistent. There is no doubt, whatever, that broken-rail accidents, with their attendant horrors and slaughters, may be averted altogether; but the ability to do this is altogether out of the reach of the men who certainly know how to do it. INVENTOR.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Corns—Cutaneous Eruption—Glanders—Ringbone—Scratches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 29.

CORNS.

NORTHFIELD, Cook Co., Ill., March 18.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse that has corns on both front feet, and, after travelling on the roads, he becomes lame. I have read about cutting the nerves so the horse would not have any feeling or pain in the feet, and I would like to know if the same would be effective in this case, or if they can be cured by any other means. Your answer through THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would oblige yours, respectfully, A. O.

Answer to A. O., Northfield, Cook County, Ill.—Cutting the nerves against Corns is neither necessary nor advisable, for that operation has no effect—at least, not a favorable one—upon the ailment, but deprives the horse's feet of all feeling, and, as it makes the same insensible, like a piece of wood, it deprives the horse himself of one of his principal guards against injury and danger; therefore, the consequences, frequently, are very serious. The proper remedy is much more simple and less dangerous. The Corns themselves must be eradicated by cutting them out with the hoof-knife, and the wounds or holes produced thereby must be filled with cotton, so that gravel, dirt, etc., cannot enter into them. In those cases in which cutting into the flesh has been necessary, it is advisable to soak the cotton used for dressing, but especially that which comes in immediate contact with the raw surface, with tincture of aloes, or any other resinous tincture. Finally, the horse must be shod in such a way that the seats of the Corns are not exposed again to an undue pressure.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTION.

EL PASO, Woodford Co., Ill., March 25.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I used to have a span of fine mares, and, about 3 or 4 years ago, they began rubbing and breaking out in blotches on them, as if a humor in the blood was working out through the skin; but, after some time, that (sore) dried up, and the hair grew out all smooth and right. But they keep rubbing in the summer or fall, and rub their mane and tail pretty much all off. They are not inclined to rub much in winter. Some time ago I disposed of the oldest one, which is 19 years old this spring, and bought me a horse that is 11 years old this spring, which is the age of the mare that I kept. He was a little inclined to rub when I got him (he was thin in flesh); but, as he gains in flesh, is more inclined to rub, and does not thrive as fast as I desire. The mares were always in good order. The one I have yet is very fat, and is a nicely-made mare, good, and "tough as a mule." Some say it is hen-lice; but that can't be, for I have another team which runs in the pasture, and stands in the same stable, and plows on the same land, and has nothing of the kind the matter with them. I keep my horses always in good order. I feed straw, corn, and oats, and, if I get out of straw, buy hay for my hard spring work. I think my horses have been over-heated. I would be glad to know what you think, and, if a cure is possible, how to go to work about it. Answer through THE TRIBUNE. ISRAEL SHREVE.

Answer to Israel Shreve.—Nothing is more difficult than to decide about the nature of a Cutaneous Eruption by a description of its symptoms. A proper diagnosis requires a thorough investigation, and even, in a great many cases, at least, a microscopic examination; therefore, I can only guess what may be the nature and the cause of the cutaneous disease in your case. Itching of the skin, which, according to your description, is the principal symptom, frequently makes its appearance in old horses, especially in such as are very fat, are well fed, and have a great deal of leisure. If such is the case in your horses, which, considering all the circumstances communicated, seems to me to be very probable, at least as far as your mare is concerned, I would advise you to feed a little less nutritious food, to give them a little more exercise, to groom thoroughly without irritating the skin, and to apply occasionally a wash of carbolic acid dissolved in glycerine and water (1:2:60). If you keep, or allow, chickens in your stable, it is also possible that hen-lice, notwithstanding your assertion to the contrary, constitute the cause. Chickens, at any rate, have no business in the stable whatever; they may do their gleaning on the manure heap and in the yard.

GLANDERS.

CHAMPAIGN Co., Ill., March 18.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: My horses all had the distemper in December. They have all got well except one mare years old. Her glands are still enlarged and do not separate. She runs at the right nostril a light colored substance. The hair is rough. Her appetite is good. Please give me your opinion on the subject,—whether it is the Glanders, and also the remedy, through THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and oblige, J H O.

Answer to J. H. O., Champaign, Ill.—It is impossible to decide, from your description, whether your mare has the Glanders or not. The principal criterion of Glanders consists in the presence of ulcers on the septum (partitions between the nasal cavities), about the presence or absence of which your inquiry is silent. Whether these ulcers are there, you, probably, can ascertain by examining on a bright day the nasal cavities of your mare, by opening her nostrils so that the rays of the sun fall into her nose. If those ulcers, which are characterized by their somewhat elevated and ragged margins, are present, the disease, most certainly, is Glanders. If, however, those ulcers cannot be found, I would advise you to have your horse examined by a competent veterinary surgeon.

SCRATCHES.

ELK HORN, Neb., March 12.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a four-year old mare, which, for the past four months, I have kept in a dry, airy stable. About two months ago, I noticed indications of what is commonly termed Scratches,—a breaking-out or humor covering the whole pastern-joint behind, down to the hoof. I have succeeded three times in effecting a cure, to all appearances; but, as soon as I cease to apply remedies, the humor reappears, and now it is more aggravated than ever. Her hair looks well; appetite good. If you can tell me, through THE TRIBUNE, anything to do to help her, you will confer a favor on yours, E. HALL.

Answer to E. Hall.—Scratches constitute a topic which has been treated of repeatedly in these columns. They are, in all cases, a child of neglect of proper grooming. It is not sufficient to keep clean the horse's back; on the contrary, a proper cleaning of the posterior surface of the pasterns and fetlocks, of the bends of the joints, and of all those places and parts of the body in general on which the sun and moon cannot shine, is of much more importance. In order to cure Scratches, the most exact cleaning of the diseased parts, and protecting the same against moisture and dirt, are the very first necessities. As to a medical treatment, several remedies may be used with good success. In new cases, and in all such as are rather mild, an application, twice or three times a day, of a mixture of one part of the liquid subacetate of lead, and of three parts of pure olive oil, will be perfectly sufficient. In old, inveterate cases, a solution of carbolic acid dissolved in glycerine and water (1:2:2), or a solution of the nitrate of suboxide of mercury in water (1:8), applied once a day, generally leads to recovery,—that is, as far as the latter is yet possible, on account of the already much degenerated skin. If much swelling is present, a gentle physic, and some voluntary exercise on dry and level ground, will have a beneficial effect.

RINGBONE.

MT. PLEASANT, Cass Co., Neb., March 12.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse that 6 years old; medium size, but rather long-jointed. In December, 1871, I got him shod for the first time. In about two days, he got lame in his left hind leg. When first hitched up, he would only touch the toe of his hoof to the ground, and seemed very lame. After driving a few minutes, he would not show his lameness until rested again. I had the shoe reset, but it did no good. I noticed that the inside heel-cork did not always touch the ground. I then pulled the shoe off, and left it off, as he does better without shoes. He has been lame by spells ever since. Moderate work on the farm does not affect him much. Drive him on the road for a few days and he is lame. I was told ringbone was the cause of his lameness; but where the ringbone should be on his lame leg is very little, if any, larger than the other. I have subjected it to no treatment, except an occasional application of a liniment composed as follows, on which I would like your opinion as to its good or bad qualities: Turpentine, one-half pint; linseed oil, one half pint; aqua ammonia, four ounces; tincture of iodine, one ounce. With this liniment I bathed its leg just above the hoof. If you can inform me of the cause of his lameness, and treatment through THE TRIBUNE, it would be thankfully received. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer to a Subscriber, Plattsmouth, Neb.—It is possible that your horse has Ringbone, notwithstanding that the swelling is very slight; at least the symptoms of lameness as described by you are those generally observed of Ringbone. For further information as to treatment, etc., I have to refer you to the articles on Ringbone and Spavin, which appeared quite recently in these columns.

Respecting the liniment you inquired about, I have to remark that the same causes too much pain, and, to be effective, necessitates too frequent applications, which keep the horse continually in a very undesirable and entirely unnecessary irritation and excitement.

C. Morris, Morris, Ill., who also inquires about Ringbone, must be referred likewise to previous articles and answers on that topic. VETERINARIAN.

Liquor-Selling in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your Davenport correspondent, Mr. Clark, who berates the Iowa Legislature for not making the present stringent liquor law in Iowa still more stringent, and yet bewails the existence of 380 drinking-saloons in Davenport, all with a profitable proportion of customers, furnishes, in my view, the most significant commentary which could be made on the folly of all such laws, which public opinion deliberately violates and spits upon. A TEMPERANCE MAN.

THE APIARY.

Substitute for Pollen—Food for Young Bees—Dead Swarms—Ladies as Bee-Keepers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., March 30.

These warm days stimulate the bees to the rearing of brood, although there is as yet no pollen to gather. Pollen, or "bee-bread," as it is called after being stored in the hive, is the chief food of the larvæ; and, as they cannot be reared without it, the bee-keeper will find it necessary to give them a substitute for it when their natural supply is insufficient for the young brood; it should be given at least until the early flowers appear. There is usually a supply of old bee-bread in the combs during winter for early spring use, and combs containing this may be equally distributed among the swarms that are deficient. Flour has been given as a substitute, and the bees appear to prefer it to the old pollen. Rye flour, unbolted, is generally considered the best; but Graham, or unbolted flour from wheat, may also be used, while common flour is of little value. Place it in shallow dishes among the hives, where the wind will not disturb it, and the bees will soon begin appropriating it to their use. It is yet too cold for the bees to fly, excepting when the sun shines; therefore it is only necessary to give them flour on warm and pleasant days. Unless it is fed now, it will be useless to take the trouble; for, as soon as flowers yield pollen in sufficient quantities they will no longer touch the flour. Spring is not the only time when this substitute is found necessary. Sometimes during a period in the honey season, there are no flowers that yield pollen, or, at least, but an insufficient quantity, and then it is well to supply the lack by feeding unbolted flour. The bee-keeper will find a knowledge of botany of use to him in this case, as he can then ascertain when the bee-pasturage is devoid of perfect and staminate flowers,—that is, such as produce pollen. A simple way of ascertaining if the bees are unable to find pollen is to watch at the entrance of a hive, and see if any of the worker-bees return from the fields laden with it. They are easily distinguished from the honey-gatherers, as their loads of red, brown, or yellow pollen, which they carry on their thighs, are distinctly seen. When there is a deficiency of this food, the swarms will necessarily decrease in numbers, as no young bees can be reared without it. It is also undoubtedly used by the bees in the formation of wax, although it has been shown that it is not indispensable, as wax can be made from honey alone.

DEAD SWARMS.

The complaint of bees dying the past winter is even more extended and general than I had supposed. Many experienced and careful apiarians have suffered severe losses, showing that the cause cannot be neglect or ill-treatment. Mrs. Tupper, a prominent bee-keeper of Iowa, reports many heavy losses sustained in that State, where bee-keeping is such a favorite pursuit. An old gentleman, living not far distant, was one day listening to an account of the general loss of bees this winter, and he seemed inclined to lay it to the "new-fangled" hives. "Why," said he, "I am satisfied that the old way cannot be improved upon. Just let me tell what fine luck I have had with mine this winter, while all you new-fashioned bee-keepers have been losing swarms. I keep mine in the box-hives, and don't bother them at all. One trouble is, you meddle with yours too much. I let mine tend to their own affairs; when they swarm, I hive them; when they gather surplus honey, I give them boxes to put it in, and then take it off, and eat, or sell it. Last summer, I took off ninety pounds from three hives, and left them plenty for winter use, and they have done well. I can't see the use of writing or talking so much about bee-culture, or apiculture, as you term it now-a-days, when all that is necessary is just to give the bees box-hives, and leave them to follow the instincts of nature."

This old gentleman has evidently approached one extreme, and, perhaps, it would be well if scientific bee-keepers watch carefully lest they approach the other. His reason for the dying of swarms we are unwilling to accept, although we have due respect for his age and wisdom.

LADY BEE-KEEPERS.

A young lady invited me to look at her two swarms, one day last week. One of them, a swarm of "blacks," for which she gave $15, was found dead. The evidences were that dysentery had caused the loss. The remaining swarm, however, is in a healthy condition, and promises well for the coming season. This young lady has studied Quinby's excellent work on "Bee-Keeping," and has had a little practical experience one season. Being naturally afraid of insects, she finds this a serious obstacle in the way of becoming a practical apiarian, but it does not discourage her from making further trial. And she will undoubtedly succeed in this undertaking, as will every one who enters into it with the same spirit of determination.

A gentleman who called at "Rural Home" the other day, was surprised to find that "Ella" was no myth, but a veritable young lady, who can really take care of bees. "Why," said he, "I thought that very likely some gentleman wrote the Apiary letters over a young lady's signature, in order that they might attract more general attention. I really believed that women could not manage bees."

The idea seems quite prevalent among both sexes that ladies are not capable of taking charge of an apiary; but there have been instances in times past when women took sole charge of the bees. And, at that time, the pursuit did not present the attractions that it does under the present system of management. The lady bee-keepers are now many in number, and they manifest an especial taste and efficiency in this department of rural life. I could point to dozens of cases where girls have engaged in this pursuit with success, and to many more who are about entering it with praiseworthy zeal. It would not be at all surprising if, within a few years, they almost entirely monopolize the business. It perhaps would be policy for the gentlemen to encourage this, as it would serve to call the attention of the fairer sex from political and other important matters, in which some of them appear at present to be so absorbed.

One young lady, writing to "Rural" for honey-plant seed, says to him: "I read the Apiary Department every week. From fifteen hives last summer I got ten natural swarms, and sold $68 worth of honey, having enough remaining to last us during the winter and until new honey comes. I use the box-hive, because I am afraid I could not manage them in the new kind."

If this young lady has such good success with her bees in the box-hive, she will undoubtedly succeed well with them in the movable frame, and would realize much larger profits. The difference between the old box-hive and the movable-frame hive is as marked as that between the old open fire-place and the modern stove with its many labor-saving appliances. But many people are prejudiced against all patent-right articles, and are unwilling to test the merits of any new invention,—thereby losing the benefit of good ones. It is a fact that some of the patent hives are impositions; but the simple movable-frame hive is one of the great improvements of our times, and has brought bee-culture into the light where it may be the more readily studied. ELLA.

Metz Revisited.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A stroll through the streets of Metz shows many a change. The first thing that must, I think, strike any new comer is the prodigious number of shops which are to be let, and the good will of the business to be sold. Placards with "Shops to let," or "Business to be disposed of," meets one at almost every other door. And I should say that a good portion of the shops which are now open are kept by Germans. All the restaurants, with hardly an exception, have "*Restauration*," and often "*Wein and Bier*," too, added to their French titles. Many shops, notable cigar and book shops, are, as I have said, wholly German, and are kept by German owners. No one can doubt that the French trading classes are emigrating largely from Metz. Had one not already known that this was the case, one could guess that it was by seeing in Nancy numbers of the shops with "from Metz" after their tenants' names. And the spirit of the people? Well, there is no use denying it, the people do not seem at all inclined to turn good Germans. I had seen, as I have already written to you, a good deal of hatred of the Teuton on my way through the occupied departments. But it was as nothing compared with the absolute horror of the conqueror which is shown by the middle classes in Metz. They are extremely ostentatious in their patriotism, which they seem to think is best shown by glaring at everyone whom they fancy to be a German, and giving the Germans the cold shoulder in every possible way. I am told that, as might be expected, none of the German officers here are admitted into French society; and that if by chance an inhabitant of Metz finds himself in the same room with a German he instantly leaves it, and never puts his foot in the house again. All the attempts of the Germans to bridge over the great gulf which yawns between the two nationalities have hitherto failed completely on the admission of the victors themselves. It is the delight of the inhabitants, on days when one of the German military bands is expected to play on the Esplanade—the Rotten row of Metz—to crowd around the orchestra previous to the arrival of the musicians, and then, directly the band strikes up, to disperse in every direction, leaving the Prussian officers, their wives, and friends, alone in their glory. Every Frenchman in Metz tells you, with patriotic delight, how the tricolor flag is still fixed to the top of the cathedral spire, and how the Germans have offered unavailingly large sums to any one who will remove it. It should be noted in passing that the said flag is so small as to be only just visible to the naked eye, and so exceedingly dirty that no one can tell, except with eyes enlightened with patriotic faith, whether it be the flag of France, Prussia, or Timbuctoo. I humbly confess, though gifted with a passably good pair of eyes, to having thought that the glorious banner was the weather-cock when I saw it.

Detroit in 1738 and 1872.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. E. N. Lacroix, of this city, has in his possession a very old and valuable document, which is possessed of great interest. It is a deed of the entire City of Detroit, executed Aug. 27, 1738, at Marseilles, France, by Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, to Bernard Maichens, the consideration being $5,000, one-half of which is payable at the time of the sale, and the balance of which was never paid. Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac was a brother of Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, who founded the City of Detroit in June, 1700, and who subsequently returned to France, where he died, leaving children. Joseph, as the guardian of these children, sold the property for the consideration stated.

The document is written in French, and witnessed by a Notary at Marseilles, and, although 134 years old, is in a remarkably good state of preservation. It is the property of Father J. Charles Desnoyers, a Roman Catholic priest of St. Hyacinth, a parish near Montreal, Canada. At one time Father Desnoyers was a resident of this city, and became deeply interested in its history. Subsequently he visited Europe, and while at Marseilles, being a man of letters, he was granted free access to the archives. In the course of his investigation he accidentally came upon this document, and through the kindness of the Prefect of the Department it was placed in his possession.

THE TWISS SCANDAL.

Extraordinary Termination of an Extraordinary Trial—A Blighted Household and a Blackmailer's Reward.

From the London Telegraph, March 14.

Yesterday the Surrey Sessions Court witnessed the collapse of a case which has excited almost as keen a public interest as the famous suit of Tichborne *vs.* Lushington. Before commenting on the abrupt termination of this remarkable prosecution it may be well to recall the general outline of the charge so strangely instituted, so strangely withdrawn. About a fortnight ago a Mr. Alexander Chaffers was indicted at the Southwark Police Court on the plea of having attempted to extort money from Sir Travers Twiss. The prosecutor was a man whose position was in itself sufficient to confer importance upon the charge. Without referring to his minor reputation, it is enough to say that Dr. Twiss is Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury, and Advocate General of the Crown, so that, in virtue of these high functions, he occupies a position which ought to be above the breath of scandal. Some ten years ago, Sir Travers Twiss, being then a man past middle life, married a lady of foreign extraction at Dresden. Naturally, Lady Twiss, in virtue of her husband's official rank, fortune and character, was received into the best society in London, was presented at Court, and occupied a certain position in the world of rank and fashion. Down to the other day the household of Sir Travers and Lady Twiss afforded no more subject for comment, so far as the outer world was concerned, than any one of the tens of thousands of well-to-do households in this great metropolis. It seems, however, that, for a long period of time, the Advocate General has been subjected to threats and demands on the part of the individual who yesterday stood in the dock at Southwark on a charge of extortion. Mr. Chaffers either possessed, or alleged that he possessed, evidence as to Lady Twiss' antecedents which, if divulged, would disqualify her from admission into respectable society; and, on the strength of this knowledge, he kept perpetually threatening Dr. Twiss with exposure. What the correct history of his relations with the unhappy victim of his persecutions may have been, it is impossible for us, after the abrupt collapse of the case, to state, or even to surmise. All we can say with any certainty is, that, at some period or other, probably not very remote, the Advocate General resolved to dare Mr. Chaffers to do his worst. Thereupon, this gentleman, who seems to have added to his other employment the business of a solicitor, wrote a series of letters to the Lord Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other distinguished personages with whom Sir Travers Twiss had close official and personal relations, containing a number of the vilest imputations against the life and character of Lady Twiss previous to her marriage.

Not content with this, Mr. Chaffers, by some means which have not been clearly elucidated, obtained the signature of a metropolitan Magistrate to a statutory declaration charging the wretched woman whose past he proposed to disclose with having led a life of infamy. It is with sincere reluctance we allude to the nature of the charges brought against Lady Twiss. For our purpose it is enough to say that, if Mr. Chaffers spoke the truth, she had been in former years a common woman of the town, with whom her traducer, by his own admission, had carried on a low and discreditable intrigue. Supposing this man's story to be true, the wife of the Vicar General had pursued a vicious career in London, under the name of Madame Gelas, had been involved in all kinds of disreputable adventures and connections, and had gained the confidence of her husband under circumstances calculated to leave little doubt as to her unfitness for decent society. To this charge the answer given was a complete and absolute denial. According to the story put forward on behalf of the prosecution, Lady Twiss was a person of gentle birth, fair fortune, and irreproachable character. Her knowledge of Mr. Chaffers was confined to a slight acquaintance with him as having been the legal adviser of Madame Gelas—a lady of good reputation, under whose care she had resided for some little time in London—while the allegations as to her imputed guilty intimacy with the defendant were a foul and willful falsehood. Nothing would seem at first sight more overwhelming than the force of this denial. Lady Twiss' guardians, who reside in Belgium, gave most satisfactory evidence as to her pre-nuptial life and character; a number of apparently disinterested witnesses swore to dates and incidents utterly inconsistent with the circumstantial details put forward by Mr. Chaffers in the history of his alleged amours with the lady in question. Proofs of incontestably overwhelming weight were adduced to show that Madame Gelas, whoever and whatever she may have been, was a distinct personage from Lady Twiss; and what, perhaps, told more strongly than anything else, the unfortunate woman was placed in the witness-box and delivered her evidence, both in the examination in chief and during a vindictive cross-examination, conducted by her persecutor in person, with a directness, simplicity, and force which seemed almost incompatible with the theory of her having anything dishonorable to conceal. No doubt there were certain circumstances which still suggested suspicion. By a strange fatality, almost all the people who could have absolutely disproved the charges brought against Lady Twiss—her father, Madame Gelas, the man Constant, and others of a like importance—were either dead or missing. Still, the *prima facie* evidence as to the utter falsehood of the specific imputations brought against her appears so overwhelming that the committal, if not conviction, of the man Chaffers seemed an absolute certainty up to yesterday morning.

By previous agreement, the case for the prosecution was to have been concluded by the addition of one or more formal witnesses as to the publication of the alleged libels, and the defendant was subsequently to have called such evidence as he could produce in support of his disgraceful charge. But when the Court met, Mr Poland, who has conducted the prosecution with singular judgment and delicacy, announced that Lady Twiss had declined any further appearance in the witness-box and had left London, and that, therefore, he was compelled to withdraw from the prosecution. What may have been the motive for this extraordinary decision, it is impossible even to surmise. It would be cruel to add to the misery which has befallen this most unhappy lady by speculating on the exact degree of color the sudden abandonment of the charge lends to the truth of Mr. Chaffers' accusations. Unless we must believe that all the chief witnesses for the prosecution were deliberately guilty of perjury, we cannot doubt that many of the worst imputations brought against her by the defendant were incorrect, if not baseless. Still, common sense forces from us the acknowledgment that, by her own admission, Lady Twiss stands convicted of not daring to face the foul aspersions uttered against her good name. What her exact antecedents may have been, we neither know nor care to inquire; but, if the least of the facts alleged against her be true, she never should have been introduced into the presence-chamber of the Queen, to say nothing of society at large. Less than this we should not be justified in saying. Excuses may be suggested for the grave offence thus committed, but, be these excuses what they may, Mr. Chaffers has succeeded in his threats, and has blighted a highly-placed household beyond possibility of redemption. With respect to the accused, we shall add but little now, especially as he is still on his defence for another attempt at extortion. But, in dismissing the charge, the presiding Magistrate addressed to him the following observations: "I am afraid that to the vulgar and uneducated mind, your escape to-day may convey an impression that libel may not be malicious, but justifiable, if true. I only hope that every body who sees you walk forth a free man from the withdrawal of this charge will consider well the subject, and not come to the conclusion that libel is justifiable, however truthful the statements may be. With regard to what you have said as to the conduct of this woman,—this unfortunate woman, whose courage has fled, after being brave for a few days, from these frightful charges which, perhaps, some connection or knowledge of her has enabled you to make,—I must tell you that, to the end of your days, for your conduct in making these charges as a part of your defence, you will probably be an object of contempt to all well-thinking men. I have nothing more to say to you, except to caution you against imagining these unfortunate people—the husband loaded with distress and shame owing to some weakness of his wife, which might have been shielded from him, and the woman shrinking from a painful necessity of attending this court—can be libelled with impunity. Let me warn you not to repeat the frightful tyranny which, from some knowledge you may have had, you have tried to exercise upon them." This language, in its just and generous indignation, reflects with official force the feeling of the public mind. It is hard to say whether the defendant's conduct was more inhuman, bitter, and monstrous on the hypothesis that his story was false or that it was true. Be the facts, however, what they may, pity must mingle with condemnation in the case of Lady Twiss and of her unhappy husband; while the worst infamy of a terrible disclosure will weigh most heavily upon him who has gained the merciless triumph.

LYNCH LAW IN NASHVILLE.

Speedy Vengeance on a Negro Murderer.

Nashville, Tenn. (March 26), Correspondence of the New York World.

At about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, David Jones wilfully, and with malice prepense, fired the shot which brought Henry Murray to his death; but forty-eight hours afterwards he, too, was lying cold and dead, the victim of lynch law. The murdered man was killed while defending his Lares and Penates, his house having been burglariously entered by this Jones and three confederates. Jones, the boldest of the gang, had made his way into Murray's bedroom, and his rather clumsy attempts to open a desk which stood near the window, through which the moonlight was brightly shining, awoke Mrs. Murray, who saw him distinctly. She aroused her husband, who began feeling for a bowie-knife which he always kept under his pillow. The negro perceiving that he had presence was known, and fearing that he had been recognized, advanced near the bed, and with an oath snapped a pistol at Murray. On its hanging fire, Jones rushed to the door, which, after passing through, he held by the knob with his free hand and with the other shot Murray, who was advancing towards him. He then ran into the street, pursued by Murray for about a hundred yards. Murray, on getting back to the house, fainted, but restoratives applied by a physician revived him. In the meantime his son summoned Sergeant McCallister, who, learning the name of the assassin, went directly to a well-known haunt of Jones, where he arrested him within three-quarters of an hour from the time he shot Murray. Jones was immediately taken to Murray's house for identification. On seeing the negro, Murray said, "That's the man that shot me. David Jones, you shot me." Jones denied it, but Murray said, "I'll swear it," and about noon, before a Justice and a number of witnesses, made an *ante-mortem* statement that Jones was his assassin. He died between 10 and 11 Sunday night. The *post mortem* examination held yesterday evening showed clearly that death resulted from the pistol shot, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Henry Murray came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of David Jones, and the act was murder in the first degree."

Jones was committed for a preliminary examination, which he did not have this side of the grave. A little after dark last evening, men began collecting in the streets leading to the jail, and about 9 the space in front of that gloomy pile was filled with a dense crowd of half a thousand souls, determined to see justice done to Harry Murray's murderer. Meanwhile the City Hall bell was clanging the alarm, which, while it served to bring the police together, accelerated the movements of the mob, and rendered their proceedings more sharp, quick, and decisive than they would otherwise have been. The jailer, who was a negro, made every attempt to obtain assistance and render the jail secure; but before he had completed his preparations, the Philistines were upon him. They easily broke open the door, and, pistol in hand, a dozen or more determined men pressed into the jail and demanded the keys to Jones' cell. The rest of the mob, meantime, had also entered and bolted the great door to prevent assistance from obtaining entrance. They also put out the gas to prevent recognition. The jailor, after some delay, surrendered the keys, and the mob rushed like tigers through the vaulted passage-ways in search of Jones' cell. A prisoner told them it was No. 7, but No. 7 they could not open. Again pistols pointed at the jailer's head forced him to comply with the bidding of the mob, and in a few minutes Jones was in the hands of his about-to-be executioners. He resisted with the desperation of despair, and some of the mob, enraged by his struggles, shot him twice. The sound of the shots seemed to be a signal. Immediately, with a fiendish yell, which resounded throughout the building, the unfortunate darkey was dragged out, a halter placed around his neck, and soon, amid screams of gratified revenge, his body was swinging from the gas-post in front of the Police Station. A ghastly sight he made, with the glare of the gas streaming full on his convulsed features, while two thousand people, who knew and respected Henry Murray, watched his murderer's dying struggles with unconcern. The police now arrived in such numbers that the mob was forced to give way, and the murderer's body was cut down. With the police came the Mayor and Governor Brown, who deprecated the violence that had already been committed, and exhorted the crowd to preserve the dignity of the law, and let justice take its course. Two companies of infantry which arrived at this time added weight to their arguments, and the crowd slowly dispersed. The cause of all this disturbance was meantime lying on the cold floor of the jail, with his life-blood slowly ebbing away from the two pistol-shot wounds. He had been cut down so quickly that the suspension from the lamp-post had not injured him, and but for these wounds he would have recovered. He died this afternoon. None of the persons engaged in the lynching are known; but the writer is informed that more than twenty negroes participated, and were the most violent in their expressions of indignation.

OBITUARY.

Humphrey Marshall.

From the Louisville Courier, March 29.

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall died at his residence in this city, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of general acute bronchitis.

Humphrey Marshall was born at Frankfort, Ky., on the 13th of January, 1812. He was the second son of Hon. John J. Marshall, who afterwards moved to Louisville, and was for a long time Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court. He was grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the author of the History of Kentucky, which was published in two volumes, at Frankfort, in 1824, and which was the first history of this State ever given to the public.

In 1828 he was sent to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1832. While at West Point one of his classmates, under the influence of liquor, got into a barber's shop and broke up and destroyed pretty much everything. The offence was a grave one under the rigid rules of the Academy, but, who did the mischief and who was to be punished for it was a question. The whole class was called up and each one required to tell if he knew who did it. Mr. Marshall, when it came to his turn, said he knew who did it, but declined to tell. He was told that, if he knew and would not tell, he would be expelled. He refused to disclose the author of the mischief, and was expelled. But when the information reached Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, who was his relative, and President Jackson, the friend of the family, young Humphrey was restored to his place in the academy, and rather honored than disgraced for not informing on his classmate.

When he graduated at West Point he went into the Blawkhawk war, and was stationed at Davenport, in Minnesota. But the life of the soldier became disagreeable to him, and he left the service, and on the 23d of January, 1833, was married to Miss Francis McCallister, daughter of Charles McCallister, of Franklin, Tennessee. Soon after his marriage he began the study of the law with his father, and in April, 1833, after close study of but a few months, was admitted to the bar. He acquired legal knowledge with wonderful rapidity, and in a short time became a formidable legal adversary.

In 1846 he was a Colonel in the Mexican war, thus showing that the military education he had received had created a taste for the field which civil life had not entirely deadened. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of the law, which continued until 1849, when he made the race for Congress in this district against Dr. Lane and was elected. The contest was warm and the race close. Mr. Marshall was elected by only a small majority, and, indeed, it was for some time uncertain whether he or his opponent had been successful.

During the Administration of President Fillmore he was sent as Commissioner to China, whence he returned to resume the practice of the law at the national capital. It was his intention to settle himself permanently in Washington, and devote himself principally to practice in the Supreme Court. He was diverted from this, however, being elected to Congress from the Louisville District in 1855, and again in 1857. It was his influence that caused the abolition of the secret feature in the Know-Nothing organization.

The rebellion came on in 1861, and interfered with the arrangements of nearly all men. Mr. Marshall joined the Southern cause, and in September, 1861, made his way South, when he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate service. He afterwards resigned his position in the army, and resumed the practice of the law at Richmond. Here he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and was a member of that body when it went to pieces amid the wrecks of the period.

At the close of the war, General Marshall returned to Kentucky, and was among the first of the Confederates whose disabilities were removed. He then resumed the practice of the law in Louisville and in the circuit Courts of the Counties of Oldham, Henry, Shelby, and Owen, which he found very remunerative and in which he was very successful.

Scarcity of Water in the New York Canals.

The Lockport *Journal* says: "We learn that the canal authorities have serious apprehensions that there will be a greater scarcity of water the coming spring than has been experienced before since the canals were constructed. It is said that the reservoirs were never so low at this season of the year, and the principal dependence for filling them is in heavy rains, since there is very little snow on the water sheds. Commissioner Wright has issued orders throughout the middle division, closing the outlets of all the reservoirs, that no water be wasted, and all that falls be saved. This action by Commissioner Wright will effect serious damage to manufacturers owning mill property upon some of the streams, particularly those upon the Skaneateles Lake outlet and on Seneca River. The proprietors of these have had the enterprise and foresight to provide themselves with steam engines, and will not be seriously affected by the cutting off of the waterpower. With others, it will go hard, particularly with their operatives, since the canal seldom opens before the 1st of May."

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will open on Monday, April 1, selected styles of Printed French Organdies, Muslin Cretonnes, and Batistes in Dolly Varden styles; new Shades, Solid Color, Cotton Satines; Yesemite Striped Satines, solid colors; Striped Linen Batiste; Fig'd and Striped Linen Lawns; Plain Dress Linens and Grass Cloth; Fr. and Scotch Ginghams; Seersucker, Fr. and English Prints, Am. Percales, etc., etc., all in entirely new and elegant designs, and unusually low in prices.

State & Twentieth-sts.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

Absolute Security FROM BURGLARS!

All interested in the protection of valuables are invited to examine the "PROTECTOR!" OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY. ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES. 17 South Canal-st.

BANK STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF CHICAGO, At the Close of Business Saturday, March 30, 1872.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds	$600,000.00	
Missouri State bonds	250,000.00	
Central Pacific first mortgage bonds	100,000.00	
Cook County and South Park bonds	242,500.00	
West Division Railway stock	5,000.00	
		$1,197,500.00
Mortgage loans on real estate		1,289,283.56
Demand loans		512,844.83
Time loans		236,616.31
Real estate		122,481.62
Safes, furniture, and fixtures		6,000.00
Cash and exchange		557,570.65
		$3,916,277.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$105,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided profits		8,015.82
Due depositors	$3,728,222.45	
Due banks and bankers	10,039.05	
		3,738,261.50
		$3,916,277.32

OFFICERS: JOHN C. DORE, President. C. D. BICKFORD, Cashier. L. B. SIDWAY, Vice President. A. D. GUILD, Ass't Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

We are at the front again with a Catalogue Auction Sale of BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, *That in every particular is unequalled.*

Finding our sales growing rapidly, we have used extra exertions, and now are enabled to show a stock that comprises in all its varieties everything that any CITY or COUNTRY MERCHANT REQUIRES.

Complete lines of WOM'S, MISS, and CHILD'S SERGE and LEATHER GOODS.

MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' KIP, CALF and BUFF BOOTS, BALS, and CONG. will be offered, including an elegant line of SLIPPERS.

Owing to the great length of this sale, an AMPLE LUNCH will be served to our PATRONS.

Sale to commence at 9 1-2 a. m. Wednesday, April 3. GEO. P. GORE & CO. cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Our Regular Auction Sale On THURSDAY, April 4, at 9½ a. m., will include a fine assorted stock of Custom-Made Clothing. A Line of Piece Goods, Notions, &c. Also, Women's and Misses' White and Colored Shades. GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dwelling-House and Lot And five residence lots in Austin, to be sold at auction on Monday morning, April 8, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. between Madison and Washington. Dwelling-house, nearly new, 22x48, two stories, containing 13 rooms, closets, &c., finished in good style; brick well, with excellent water; 22-barrel cistern; barn 12x16. The lot is 35 feet front by 193 feet deep, being two-thirds of Lot 153, in School Section 16, Township 39 N., R. 13 east. Also, Lots 19, 20, and 21, 40x130 each, in Block 10, in Austin's subdivision of the east half of the N. E. quarter of Section 8, Town 39 N., R. 13 east. Also, Lots 205 and 206, 40x118 feet, in Block 11 of same. Austin is a fast growing village, only 2 miles west of the city limits, with 10 passenger trains. Commutation tickets 7½ cents each. The title to the above property is perfect. Terms of the sale, all cash. A deposit will be required from each purchaser. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Household Property AT 326 CALUMET-AV. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY MORNING, April 2. Sale commencing at 10 o'clk. At dwelling 326 Calumet-av., when the entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, together with everything requisite for housekeeping. Will be sold without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

GRAND OPENING SALE BY CATALOGUE, OF DRY GOODS, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, &C. AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, April 2, at 10 a. m. HORACE REED & CO., 44 STATE-ST. N. B. All lines of city street railways pass our doors. Catalogues now ready.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

343 South Clark-st., $20,000 STOCK OF CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at the store 343 South Clark-st., third door north of Harrison, the entire stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated-ware, China and Gilt Vases, Fancy Ornaments. Also, 50 China Tea Sets, Complete. 50 China Dinner Sets, Complete. 25 China Toilet Sets, Complete. This is a rare opportunity for hotels, restaurants, and housekeepers to buy what they need. Sale positive; every article will be sold. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.

AIMEE, The Queen of Opera Bouffe. ONE WEEK ONLY. Six nights and two matinees. Commencing MONDAY, April 8, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA, in which *Mlle. Aimee* will make her first appearance in Chicago, together with her justly celebrated company of distinguished artists (together with chorus and orchestra) numbering over FIFTY PERFORMERS, and comprising, among others, Mlle. Marie Aimee, Mlle Marie Dubois, Mlle. Vandelet, Mlle. Vandamme, Mons. Fernand Noe, Mons Duchesne, Mons. Edgard, Mons Julien, Mons. Oudin, Mons. Parent, Mons. Brug, Mons. Salvator, etc., etc. Musical Director and Conductor......Mons. F. Zanlig.

Monday, April 8 .... La Grande Duchesse
Tuesday, April 9 (first time here) .... La Perichole
Wednesday, April 10 (Matinee) .... La Grand Duchesse
Wednesday, April 10, evening .... La Belle Helene
Thursday, April 11 (first time here) .... Les Brigands
Friday, April 12 (Benefit of Aimee) .... Barbe Bleue
Saturday, April 13, Matinee .... La Perichole
Saturday, April 13, Evening (first time here) .... Les Pont des Soupirs

Full particulars shortly regarding scale of prices and opening of box sheet.

GLOBE THEATRE. Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. EASTER MONDAY, and during the week, the great Drama of the COLLEEN BAWN! COLLEEN BAWN! COLLEEN BAWN! In active preparation, THE BLACK CROOK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison. SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, with the bewitching LITTLE NELL, In her original 5-act Protean play, *KATY DID!* Introducing Songs, Dances, Drum and Banjo Solos, eccentric "Character Bits," and her beautiful CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS. Another New and Sparkling Programme. First week of the Celebrated Basso Profundo, E. M. KAYNE. HARRIGAN and HART as the Emigrants and After the War. Glycerine Oil and West Point Cadet. Change of Programme EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Mr. S. G. PRATT WILL GIVE One Grand Concert, At the First Baptist Church, Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, Monday Evening, April 8, 1872. This will be Mr. Pratt's First Appearance In America since his return from Europe, and, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Musical Profession and other prominent citizens of Chicago, he will produce especially his OWN COMPOSITIONS. The following eminent artists will assist: Miss Fannie Goodwin, Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Miss Lewis, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. James Gill, Mr. J. M. Hubbard. LOUIS FALK, Organist. Also, a Select Chorus of Twenty Voices under the direction of J. A. BUTTERFIELD. Concert will commence at EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Admission, One Dollar, Including Reserved Seats. ☞ Sale of seats will commence at Lyon & Healy's corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., and 287 West Madison-st., Tuesday a. m. 9 o'clock, April 2.

GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT BY Mrs. L. VESCELIUS SHELDON, Misses FRANK & EVA VESCELIUS, Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Mr. FRITZ FOLTZ, Mr. L. V. FLAGLER, Organist, ASSISTED BY VAAS' ORCHESTRA, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE *Ladies' Christian Union*, To be given in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington-sts., TUESDAY EVENING, April 2. Tickets, 75c.; reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at the following places: Lyon & Healy's Music Store, cor. Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av., and 273 West Madison-st.; West Side Library; Root & Son, 750 Wabash.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH. ENTERTAINMENT Given by the Ladies of the New England Church, Tuesday Evening, April 2. Rich and elegant TABLEAUX, including copies of Paintings by the "Old Masters," and scenes from prominent authors. Musical selections, rendered by Mrs. Geo. C. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Messrs. Shea, Howard and Valk. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at Sharp's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 522 West Lake-st.; and Gilles Bros., 384 Wabash-av., on and after Friday noon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court. TWO Old Folks Concerts Will be given by the Ladies of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Old Costumes! Old Anthems! Old Ballads! These Concerts will be conducted by Prof. J. A. BUTTERFIELD, Leader of the Oratorio Society, assisted by Prof. GILL, Mr. GOODWILLIE, and other eminent Soloists. Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 1 & 2. Tickets, 50 cts.; no reserved seats. Tickets to be had at Cobb's Library, S. C. Griggs', and Bliss & Sharp's. Stages at the door at close of entertainment.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S ANNUAL CONCERT Will take place at MARTINE'S HALL To-Morrow (Tuesday) Evening, April 2, 8 o'clk. When he will be assisted by the following favorites: Miss LENA HASTREITER, Miss EMMA HAXTER, Mr. ALONZO HATCH, Mr. GEORGE FOLDS, Mr. CLARKE REYNOLDS, and, in addition, Mrs. ANNA COWELL and Mr. W. G. TAYLOR will read some of their finest pieces. Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the door, or at Prof. GEARY'S residence 228 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in singing and vocal culture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLE'S OMNIBUS AND BAGGAGE CO. will be held at its Office, No. 946 Wabash-av., at 11 a. m. Monday, April 1, 1872, for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business. HAROLD S. PECK, Sec'y.

SAVE YOUR INFANTS. MOTHERS. NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA, THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE. Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents, 15 South William-st., New York.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY! THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST, 50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers. SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 118 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CORNELL'S PATENT IRON FRONTS COSTS 25 PER CENT LESS Than any others. Can be put up complete in 3 weeks from date of order. One now going up at 331 Wabash-av. Call and see it. ALBAN C. STIMERS, Sup't at Chicago. 169 WABASH-AV.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS," Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 48 Liberty-st., New York.

BRICK. 300,000 good hard red brick, full size, at $12, on cars. M H MERRIMAN, 54 West Randolph-st.

Metal Engraved Signs. HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE. LAKE FOREST Lots for sale on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 125 Wabash-av.

AMUSEMENTS.
...Y OF MUSIC,
...near Madison.
...MEE.
...of Opera Bouffe,
...Six nights and two matinees,
...NDAY, April 8, at the
...Y OF MUSIC.
...the honor to announce a short
...PERA, is which
...Aimee
...appearance in Chicago, together
...and company of distinguished
...horus and orchestra) number-
...FORMERS, and comprising
...Marie Aimee,
...Vandelet, Mlle. Vandamme,
...Fernand Noe,
...Mons. Edgard, Mons. Duplan,
...THEATRE.
...Company at the Globe,
...and during the week, the
...BAWN!
...EN BAWN!
...LEEN BAWN!
...THE BLACK CROOK.
...Y OF MUSIC,
...near Madison.
...TWO MATINEES, with the
...E NELL,
...Y DID!
...E OPERA HOUSE.
...otton & Kemble's
...STRELS.
...APTIST CHURCH.
...G. PRATT
...ILL GIVE
...and Concert,
...Church, Wabash-av., near Hub-
...Evening, April 8, 1872. This will be
...First Appearance
...AND ORCHESTRAL
...NCERT
...Christian Union,
...CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
...RTAINMENT
...by the Ladies of the
...gland Church,
...Evening, April 2.
...APTIST CHURCH,
...TWO
...lks Concerts
...rus and Orchestra.
...ld Anthems!
Old Ballads!
...nesday Evenings, April 1 & 2.
...TAVUS GEARY'S
...AL CONCERT
...day) Evening, April 2, 8 o'cl'k.
...SCELLANEOUS.
...Meeting of the Stockhold-
...EOPLE'S OMNIBUS AND
...O, will be held at its Of-
...Wabash-av., at 11 a. m.
...ril 1, 1872, for the election
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...HAROLD S. PECK, Sec'y.
...OTHERS
...'S LACTEOUS FARINA,
...HER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE.
...NFANTS
...EST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
...EKA MACHINE TWIST,
...NELL'S PATENT
...N FRONTS
...WABASH-AV.
...itters! Boker's Bitters!
...ER'S BITTERS,"
...BRICK.
...Engraved Signs.
...91 Duane-st., New York.
REAL ESTATE.
...KE FOREST
...for sale on easy terms.
M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent.

NEW YORK.

BAR'N OSTENSACKEN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Martin L. Sheldon, of this city, has sued the Baron Charles Robert Ostensacken, Russian Consul General, for $300,000 damages, on the ground that Ostensacken has declared certain Russian bonds of the amount of 300,000 roubles, now in the possession of Sheldon, to be entirely worthless. The bonds were put forth by the Credit Foncier of Poland in 1859. During the Polish insurrection of 1863 the insurgent Government took about 200,000 roubles worth of the bonds from the Russian Treasury at Warsaw and paid them to a Belgian manufacturer, named Masherbe, in exchange for arms. The Russian Government declared the bonds which had been seized worthless, and exiled a Director of the Credit Foncier to Siberia for having paid interest on them. Mr. Sheldon purchased the bonds in good faith, in 1869, from a stock-broker in Broadway. Secretary Fish, at the instigation of the Russian Minister, Catacazy, published a notice, in 1870, warning the public not to purchase the Credit Foncier bonds. Ostensacken has repeatedly told intending purchasers that the bonds were worthless, hence the suit. A motion was made before Judge Blatchford for an injunction to stop all proceedings until the plaintiff shall have learned the numbers of the bonds in possession of Sheldon. Decision was resumed.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GRINNELL.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The funeral services of Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell took place, to-day, from Grace Church, and were numerously attended.

A SMUGGLER SENTENCED.

John Talbott was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months, to-day, for smuggling cigars from the steamer Moro Castle. This is the first sentence for the crime of smuggling that has been passed in twenty years.

"DUTCH HEINRICHS."

Henry Newman, alias "Dutch Heinrichs," a notorious criminal, was to-day found guilty of having stolen $10,000 in bonds, on Jan. 15, last, and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

WALL STREET.

Business was opened in financial circles to-day with greater activity and with larger dealings than on any other day since the excitement of the Chicago fire, in October last. There was an advance in all prominent railway stocks, which were the principal feature of speculation. Notwithstanding there was no business on the London Stock Exchange, an adjournment having been had from Thursday to Tuesday next, orders for Erie, were received there from the price of Erie in London was about 58c, and here it went up to 62¾c and dropped back to about 60c, and again rose.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WOOD.

It is thought at Albany that the resolution to expel Senator Wood for misfeasance in office, will be modified into one of censure.

CARDOZO AND BARNARD.

It appears from the testimony before the Judiciary Committee that nearly two hundred of the very lowest criminals have been released at various times from Blackwell's Island by Judges Cardozo and Barnard, in violation of the forms of law.

THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT.

A meeting of Germans was held last evening, to effect an organization to extend the movement in aid of the Cincinnati Convention. Several persons delivered addresses, and numerous sub-committees were appointed.

MINISTER SICKLES.

The World says, editorially: "It is well understood that General Sickles is to be retired from the Spanish mission."

AN ARREST.

Henry R. Conkling, Secretary of the exploded Market Savings Bank, is reported to have been arrested in Montreal on Tuesday, by detectives from this city, and is now in prison there to await the proof of the right to arrest him under the extradition laws.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

At Jersey City to-day, sentence was deferred in the cases of the convicted City Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, on the ground of there being other indictments against some of the defendants, and that it would be expedient to await the trial of the same.

PROFESSOR MORSE.

is unconscious, and his death is hourly expected.

DANA ARRESTED.

Intelligence from Philadelphia reports the arrest of Charles A. Dana, in that city, about 2 o'clock this morning, while he was in a sleeping car berth on a train coming from Washington to New York. The arrest is said to have been made on a criminal warrant, at the suit of William H. Kemble and Samuel H. Mann, of Philadelphia, for an alleged libel arising out of strictures in the New York Sun upon the Evans frauds. Dana was taken in charge by officers, and subsequently held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

IDENTIFIED.

Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of a Brussels nobleman, has been identified by a former resident of Cologne as Carl Stupp, business manager of the murdered man. A telegram was received stating that there was evidence that Stupp sailed from Liverpool under the name of Vogt.

ILLINOIS.

The Revenue Bill Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—The Governor has spent the entire day in reading the voluminous Revenue bill, which occupies 150 pages of manuscript, and this evening he filed the same in the office of the Secretary of State, with his approval. The Governor says this law is one of the most complete and satisfactory revenue laws, in all its details, he has ever examined.

Labor Reform Mass Meeting—Colored Men's Celebration—The Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 30.—The Labor Reform party is at work quietly in this section. A meeting has already been held here, an organization effected, and arrangements are being made for a grand mass meeting at an early day. Speakers are expected from other cities, and a big effort is to be made to get a foothold.

The colored people are making preparations for a grand celebration on Tuesday, April 2, in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The demonstration was postponed till that time on account of local causes. Large numbers are expected from surrounding towns. Senator Kerr is to deliver the oration.

A heavy rain has been falling here since early this morning. The storm has been long needed, and will doubtless raise the river.

Opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal through its Entire Length.

LOCKPORT, Ill., March 30.—The ice is now broken up in the canal from here to LaSalle, and William Thomas, the General Superintendent, announces that navigation will be opened to LaSalle on Monday next, April 1. Draft of water allowed boats, 4 feet 8 inches. Boats now leaving Chicago will be allowed to go through to LaSalle without delay.

Tornado at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A very severe thunder and lightning storm passed over this city about 5 o'clock this evening, accompanied by heavy rain. During the storm a terrible tornado from the southwest struck the large brick market house on Seventh street, between Spruce and Poplar, and levelled the northern half to the ground in a twinkling. Most of the roof and several heavy timbers were carried across Seventh street, and striking the building opposite, knocked two great holes in it, exposing the rooms. So far as is now known, only five persons are injured,—one, Henry Wilde, a butcher, seriously, perhaps mortally. A woman, name unknown, had a leg badly crushed, and a man, also unknown, both arms broken. All the stalls in the market house were occupied, and a large number of persons were present, making purchases, and it is very wonderful that scores of them were not killed. Aside from slight damage to one or two buildings, two or three blocks distant, no other destruction seems to have occurred. It is likely that the tornado struck the ground only at this point, rose again, and passed in a northeastern direction. It may be heard from at some point near here to-morrow.

Seventh street is blockaded with *debris*, and parts of the market house roof and awning were carried two or three blocks distant.

The following are the additional names of the injured, so far as can be learned to-night: John Heek, back seriously hurt, causing paralysis of the lower part of the body; he will probably die. Mrs. Fulori, compound fracture of the left lower leg; flesh badly lacerated. Edwin Fulori, internally and shoulders torn by a meat-hook. George White, badly cut about the head, nose broken, and right ankle dislocated. Henry Liphardt, internally. John Burger, arm broken and bruised in various places. Also two or three others slightly bruised.

The Metairie Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The first race, Benjamin stake, for four year olds, two miles, $1,000 added, was won by Salina, beating Nellie Ransom, Gen. Wilkes, Hollywood, Stockgood, Saucebox, Creole, and Dance, in the same order. Salina led throughout, and came in an easy winner. Time, 3:39½.

In the second race, mile and a half, for all ages, purse $700, Monarchist won by a length, beating Minnie Douglas, Pilgrim, Anna B Foster, Tom Leathers, Marchioness, and Lord Byron. Pilgrim and Anna B Foster ran a dead heat for the third places at the close of the race. Time, 2:44¼. The above were both won by Sanford's entries.

In the third race, mile heats, for all ages, purse $800, the score stands:

Niagara	1	4	2
Frank Hampton	9	1	1
Bayonet	2	5	r.o.
Altona	3	r.o.	
Nathan Oaks	4	r.o.	
Alice	5	dis.	
Conductor	6	2	r.o.
Sir Rufus	10	dis.	
John McDonald	7	3	r.o.
Welford	8	dis.	

The first and second heats were closely contested, but the last heat was won easily, Hampton leading, Niagara five lengths. Time, 1:48½, 1:46¾, 1:51¼.

There was a fair attendance. The track was good and the weather pleasant, though threatening rain.

Municipal Nominations at Madison—A Snow-storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—The Democrats held their city convention yesterday, and put in nomination A. S. Sanborn for Mayor, August Herfurth for Treasurer, and Judge A. B. Bradley for Police Justice.

At the Republican Convention to-night, ex-Governor Fairchild was unanimously nominated as candidate for Mayor and Chas. G. Mayers for City Treasurer. No nomination was made for Police Justice.

A heavy snow commenced falling here to-night. There are about 3 inches of snow on the ground, and it is still snowing and drifting.

Fires.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 30.—A fire in Warrenton, Va., last night destroyed the Warrenton Hotel and five adjoining houses. The loss is $30,000.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 30.—The old City Hall building, used for a Council room, engine house, etc., was destroyed by fire this morning, at about half-past 7 o'clock.

DEWITT, Iowa, March 30.—Last evening, between 8 and 10 o'clock, DeWitt had another fire, consuming the Post Office, the office of the DeWitt Observer, Rein's jewelry store; the store and residence combined of William Osman; the harness shop of McCreher, and the law office of Mr. Brown. Part of the goods in the jewelry store and harness shop, and the mail, were all that was saved. The *Observer* is a total loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss is about $7,000; insured for $2,400. This is the third fire since Jan. 1. The first took three, the second five, and this three stores, besides Darling's office, etc.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Views of the World.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *World* to-day expresses its surprise at the invitation of the Committee of the Cincinnati Convention calling upon voters, without distinction of party, to unite with them; and says that, while Democrats are ready to co-operate with the Reformers, yet it is absurd to think they are to disband their own organization by fusing with elements which might absorb them. It does not advise Democrats to give much favor to the Cincinnati movement, because, by so doing, the movement might suffer the loss of some of its Republican strength. "While we have ceased," it says, "to attach much importance to the Cincinnati movement, we will do nothing to embarrass it. The Democratic National Convention will not be held until some time subsequent to the first of May. If the Cincinnati Convention should prove to be an influential body, with a strong Republican backing, it is quite possible we may adopt its ticket; but we must also contemplate the possibility of its being a fizzle. The Democratic party resolutely refuses to submit its fortunes and prospects to this doubtful experiment. We shall preserve our organization and maintain our party discipline. If we should take up the Cincinnati candidate we shall do it as a united party, not as a straggling mass of disorganized voters."

Railroad and Hotel Arrangements.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention on May 1 have, through the Ticket Agents' Convention, held at Louisville, and by other means, perfected arrangements with nearly all the railroads in the United States to carry persons to and from the Convention at about half the regular rates. The details of the arrangements will be made public in a few days. Most of the hotels say they will not raise prices.

WISCONSIN.

Death of Ex-Senator Walker—Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Hon. Isaac P. Walker, who was a United States Senator from this district of Wisconsin in 1854, died suddenly, last night, of apoplexy.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 30.—A despatch from Pensaukee, Wis., says that Charles Monroe, a carpenter, living four miles west of that place, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself with a rifle. He leaves a wife and two children. No cause is known for the act. The body was taken to Princeton, Ill., for burial.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Ashbury, who was recently elected Chairman of the Royal Harwick Yacht Club, has been appointed Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

Information has been received of a shocking accident in Cornwall. An explosion occurred in a safety-fuse manufactory, where a number of females were employed, causing a sad loss of life. Seven women were killed, one is missing, and several others were injured. It is feared some of them may not survive.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The steamship Abyssinia has arrived.

ITALY.

ROME, March 30.—Gavazzi, the Italian politician, contemplates visiting America.

Utilization of Power.

There is a manufactory at Lockport, New York, driven by water-power from the waste water of the Erie Canal, which also supplies a considerable amount of power to the other establishments, some of which are over half a mile from the water wheels. This is done by means of endless wire cables, carried on telegraph poles, to neighboring factories and mills. A very simple arrangement of cogs enables any number of wire cables to run to central points in the city, and thence in all directions. In this way the printing presses of three different papers are run at a small yearly cost. It also furnishes power to a whip factory, a cabinet shop, a glass factory 2,500 feet away, a shirt factory, 2,000 feet in the opposite direction, a foundry, and a machine shop.

The Black Hills Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Delano, in a letter to Governor Burbank, of Idaho, states that he has information that a combination of men is being made in the region of country known as the Black Hills, Dakota, which is within the reservation of the Sioux Indians; and that Federal officers encourage the movement. He says the reason for this is that the Territory has valuable mineral deposits, and quantities of timber. The Indians are already apprehensive, and trouble may ensue. Hence, by direction of the President, he requests the Governor to cause a stop to be put to any combination of this character against the law. The Secretary has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, with the view of securing the aid of the military in checking these expeditions.

Revival of American Commerce.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Commerce is considering the many plans in regard to the improvement or revival of our commerce and the building of iron ships, and also the question of subsidies to steamship companies. It is distinctly announced that the Committee will now mature a bill and present it to the Senate, and that in this bill will be embodied, as far as possible, the real advantages of each plan thus far proposed for the revival and strengthening of our commerce.

An Officer Murdered.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—Policeman Starkey attempted to arrest, to-day, Howel Smith, a notorious desperado, for disorderly conduct. Smith resisted, and shot Starkey through the neck, inflicting a mortal wound. Smith ran, and, meeting Jordan McGowen, colored, on horseback, demanded his horse. Jordan demurred, but a shot made him dismount. Smith mounted the horse and rode off, pursued by several policemen. Some miles from the city the horse was abandoned, and the fugitive's flight continued on foot. Starkey cannot long survive.

Defeat of the Civil Rights Bill in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 30.—The Civil Rights bill was defeated in the Mississippi Legislature yesterday, by a number of Senators absenting themselves, leaving that body without a quorum.

The Hornet Case.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30.—The crew of the steamer Hornet have recovered, in the suit brought for $2,700 as pay due them on account of their discharge when the Hornet was blockaded by the Spanish war vessel at Hayti, in March, 1871.

Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 30.—Kern, who shot and killed Laur, here, a few days ago, was tried to-day and acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Florida Relics and Souvenirs.

All kinds of beautiful palmetto work is done by the Minorcans of St. Augustine. Every lady visitor possesses herself of a palmetto hat, adorned with trimmings made of corn shucks, sugar-cane tassels, and the native grasses. Alligator's teeth fashioned into tiny whistles for the watch-chain, and sea beans elaborately polished and suitable for charms and lockets, are for sale in the stores. On the Upper St. John's a fine selection of birds' feathers may be had of the pedlers. Curious shells, sponges, mosses, and lichens are the products of the beaches and the sea. Canes cut from the orange tree and mounted are plentiful. The coquina stone, a concrete of myriads of minute shells, of which the old fort and many of the St. Augustine buildings are constructed, is odd and worth sampling. The negro boys on the St. John's have paroquets and infant alligators for sale. The latter are usually about fifteen inches long, and being without teeth are not dangerous. Enthusiastic greenhorns invest in these singular pets without hesitation, but before they are half way home pitch them into the water in disgust.

Singular Revenge.

A correspondent of the Albany Express writes: About forty years ago there resided in the town of Jackson, Washington County, a well-to do farmer by the name of Ferguson. He was industrious and frugal, but after a time became addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and when under the influence of his favorite beverage would be liberal to such an extent that he would give away any property which might be at his disposal at the time. Fearing that he would thus squander all his effects, a commission was obtained and the property placed in the hands of his son. When the papers were served on the old man he remarked, "You have taken my property from me, have you, and are obliged to support and take care of me? Well, then, take care of me." He immediately took to his bed, and continued to remain there day and night for twenty years. For the first few years he would get up and shave himself every Saturday, and then immediately take to his bed again; but for the last fifteen years of his life he was waited upon as an infant, not-withstanding he enjoyed good health, and was in the possession of all his faculties, mental and physical.

How to Open the Connecticut River.

The Middletown *Sentinel* says:

It is suggested that the ice in the narrows below this city be blown up with nitro-glycerine, so that when the ice above breaks up it may pass out of the river more quickly, and that the ensuing freshet may not rise to so great a height as when the ice is blocked in at the narrows. The ice can be blown up for some distance, at a cost of $300 or $400, and Mr Alexander Boost, manufacturer of nitro-glycerine in Portland, expresses a desire to make the experiment. We are informed that it is the custom in some parts of Germany to open the rivers in the spring by blowing up the ice. The suggestion is thrown out for public consideration, and although we cannot avoid a freshet by the operation proposed, it might considerably lessen the extent of the flood, and also the damage caused usually there.

Woman's Rights.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Journal.

The following scene occurred in the office of one of the hotels in this city, yesterday. Enter young lady, of respectable appearance. Boarder at the hotel, politely: "Mr. ——, the proprietor, is up stairs. If you wish to see him, I'll call him down, ma'am." "No, sir; my husband chooses to loaf," pointing to a man sitting close by, "and I am going to stay here with him."

It is needless to say that the "scene" caused considerable consternation among the boarders and guests. The woman left the hotel shortly afterward, followed by her liege lord.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 30.

Everything seems to indicate the movement of funds from the Western cities to New York, and the consequent tendency toward stringency in the Western money markets, and toward ease in New York: one result of the increasing ease in New York is the buoyancy of railway stocks during the past two days. The rise in the prices of stocks of the principal railways, and particularly of some of the leading roads terminating in this city is, however, not due to the abundance of money alone, but rather to the prospects of an unusually profitable business during this spring and summer.

In the local money market there is a decided tendency toward stringency. The activity in building is calling every dollar of available capital into use. The banks are carrying a large amount of grain, a load from which they will have to be relieved soon to enable them to grant even the ordinary accommodations to other departments of trade. But at best, it may reasonably be expected that money will be stringent here during the greater portion of the next two months.

Exchange is quoted at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

Clearings for the week ending March 30, 1872.

Monday	$2,265,973.35
Tuesday	2,089,030.89
Wednesday	5,092,714.35
Thursday	2,238,318.40
Friday	1,953,725.31
Saturday	2,117,300.24
Total	$12,707,062.54
Last week	$13,824,212.15

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished us by C. Granville Hammond, 386 Wabash avenue.

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	127	...
Third National	...	130
Fifth National	127½	...
Commercial National	135	140
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	104	...
Cook County National	104	...
Corn Exchange National	103	106
City National	135	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	97	100
Chicago Dock Co	42½	45
Chamber of Commerce	96	...
Pullman Palace Car Co	110	112
Chicago City Railway	...	175
West Division Railway	...	175

SALES.

$10,000 First National Bank at 125.
$10,000 First National Bank at 127.
$4,000 Babcock Extinguisher at 98
$3,000 Babcock Extinguisher at 97.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Gold was dull all day at 110⅛. The daily clearings were $41,000,000. The specie export for the week amounted to $609,196 83. The Treasury disbursed to-day $54,000 gold on account of interest, and $918,000 on the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The money market was active and stringent during the afternoon at 7 per cent gold to 1-32, and closed at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

The bank statement is nominally favorable, although the banks have lost a considerable amount of legal tender notes. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,143,775 in their reserve, and they now hold $5,264,850 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Governments not very active; opened about ⅛ per cent lower on 5-20s of '62 and ⅛ per cent better on 10-40s.

State bonds very dull; South Carolina new 6s about ⅛ per cent off from Thursday's prices.

The stock market was buoyant and higher at the close, with a crazy feeling on the bull side. Wabash advanced to 80, Union Pacific to 40½, Western Union to 37⅞, Pacific Mall to 64¼, Northwest common to 83½, and preferred to 96. These figures are the highest of the week. In the Central dealings of the day there was a slight reaction from the highest point.

Sterling, 108⅞.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115⅜	Coups, '67	112¼
Coups, '62	112¼	Coups, '68	112⅞
Coups, '64	112¼	10-40s	108⅜
Coups, '65	112⅜	Currency 6s	115⅜
Coups, '65, new	111⅞		

State bonds:

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67	Old North Carolinas	37
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	95½	New Jersey Central	112⅞
Western Union Tel	73⅞	St. Paul	63½
Quicksilver	42⅜	St. Paul preferred	81½
Adams Express	97	Wabash	79⅞
Wells & Fargo Ex	77½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	72½	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex	73½	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	63⅞	Terre Haute pref	66
New York Central	100⅜	Chicago & Alton	117½
N. Y. Central scrip	94⅞	Chi. & Alton pref	120
Erie	67½	Ohio & Mississippi	51½
Erie preferred	87	Cin., Col. & Cleve	90⅛
Harlem	113	Chicago, Bur. & Q	132
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	97½
Reading	115⅞	Indiana Central	26⅜
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	40½
Northwestern	83½	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Northwestern pref	96½	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	117⅞	Del. & Lack	111½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,662	5,246	2,503	3,712
Wheat, bu	1,383	10,380	8,998	6,943
Corn, bu	30,420	45,635	16,893	79,025
Oats, bu	16,770	14,808	16,929	5,425
Rye, bu	1,200	1,075	1,157	400
Barley, bu	1,050	2,550	7,373	6,041
Grass seed, lbs	42,410	91,866	104,952	22,400
Flax seed, lbs	....	655	....	51,450
Broom corn, lbs	20,000	99,230	20,000	51,250
Cured meats, lbs	151,920	98,325	225,475	100,120
Beef, brls	....	31	....	151
Pork, brls	60	218	50	297
Lard, lbs	38,160	74,290	34,053	8,055
Tallow, lbs	25,980	166,676	....	....
Butter, lbs	36,565	43,480	10,800	10,450
D. hogs, No	172	133	....	....
Live hogs, No	5,511	4,074	7,050	1,862
Cattle, No	2,333	860	2,538	2,363
Sheep, No	1,583	1,740	2,020	2,118
Hides, lbs	86,505	88,645	57,960	9,330
Highwines, brls	308	350	554	250
Wool, lbs	19,360	44,814	....	10,270
Potatoes, bu	3,172	9,085	....	2,081
Lumber, m	1,001	529	955	2,331
Shingles, m	2,560	3,254	2,024	3,419
Lath, m	145	20	28	439
Salt, brls	....	770	755	870

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 351 bu rye; 2,644 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 39 cars corn; 1 car oats; 2 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total 44 cars, or 18,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stocks for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 30, 1872.	March 23, 1872.	March 31, 1871.
Flour, brls	25,436	21,753	28,536
Wheat, bu	13,853	16,808	75,850
Corn, bu	194,215	190,573	221,781
Oats, bu	85,440	75,800	79,647
Rye, bu	5,667	6,150	7,984
Barley, bu	27,150	27,506	21,970
Dressed hogs, No	931	1,640	720
Live hogs, No	44,431	38,759	19,389
Cattle, No	15,185	12,606	12,988
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	16,716	18,797	20,930
Wheat, bu	32,545	26,775	97,995
Corn, bu	89,895	66,816	333,819
Oats, bu	100,942	55,404	29,651
Rye, bu	4,487	11,877	6,752
Barley, bu	56,639	58,562	22,941
Dressed hogs, No	3	1,147	....
Live hogs, No	31,761	36,138	18,502
Cattle, No	11,634	10,255	9,993

The leading produce markets, exhibited few changes in prices to-day, and those changes were small. The markets were more active, owing to the fact that this is the last business day in March, and a great deal of trading was done in April options, to meet deliveries to be made on Monday. There was also a considerable amount of changing from April to May, both in grain and provisions.

The annual election of the Board of Trade will occur on Monday next; the polls will be open from 10 to 3 o'clock. The annual meeting will be held the same evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms of the Board.

Highwines were quiet and steady, at yesterday's inside prices. Sales were 150 brls at 83c. The market closed firm, with 83 bid, and 83½ asked.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. One vessel was chartered at 12½c to take corn to Buffalo by sail. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 18c; to Kingston at 17c, and to Ogdensburgh at 19@20c.

Provisions more active, but averaged a shade easier. The trading was almost exclusively of the changing-round order, there being no consumptive demand. The market was quite excited at times. Mess pork was 5c per brl lower. The feeling was rather weak in view of the large stocks. The quantity here, in Cincinnati, and at Milwaukee, can scarcely be less than 230,000 brls, and the stock in the whole country cannot be far from 400,000 brls, and the question asked by Bulwer, "What will he do with it?" is not yet answered. Lard was more active, but weak, declining 5c per 100 lbs. Meats were dull, being freely offered, with no buyers. A great deal of the meat now here is being carried by parties in other cities, and some of the margins are growing very thin. It is stated that one or two round lots recently offered, were subject to this disorder. Cincinnati capitalists are believed to hold a large part of our product, in addition to their own stocks. If this be so it involves heavy losses, as prices have declined fearfully. Our packers were wise enough, as a rule, to sell as fast as they made, and thus avoided loss. Only a very few followed the opposite course. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11.30@11.35; do, seller May, $11.55; do, seller June, $11.75@11.80; do, seller July, $11.95@12.00. Lard, cash or seller April $8.15; do, seller May, $8.30; do, seller June, $8.45. Green hams quiet at 6@8c. Dry-salted meats at $3.80@3.87½ for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats, ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 7@8½c. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (special brand) at $11.50; 500 brls do at $11.30; 1,750 brls do seller April at $11.35; 1,000 brls do at $11.30; 2,250 brls do seller May at $11.60; 500 brls do at $11.55; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $11.80; 500 brls do at $11.75; 500 brls do at $11.76; 500 brls do, seller July at $12.00; 50 brls clear pork at $14.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.17½; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.20; 1,850 tcs do at $8.17½; 750 tcs do at $8.15; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.35; 1,500 tcs do at $8.30; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $8.45; 100,000 lbs shoulders at $3.80; 100,000 lbs do at $3.75; 1,500 pcs green hams at 7c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams at $8.40; 150 tcs do at $8.37½; 50 tcs do (heavy) at 7½c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 100,000 lbs do at 5¾c.

Flour was in very limited demand, the only inquiry being for a few brls of choice grades for local use. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do at $9.00; 75 brls do at $8.62½; 50 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.65; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 47 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 35 brls do at $4.25. Total, 1,035 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $17.00 on track, and 10 tons middlings at $19.00 delivered.

Wheat was more active, and firm, averaging ½@¾c higher. The market was steady at about yesterday's prices till near the close, when a private report of firmer feeling in New York caused a brisk demand which resulted in a sharp advance. The market was firmest on seller April, that being in demand to fill options, showing that the market was not so long for next month as has been claimed. The option opened at $1.20, improved ½c, receded to $1.20¼, and advanced to $1.21 at the close. Seller May sold at $1.25¼@1.26⅛, and seller June at $1.26¾@1.27⅞, all closing firm. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.21. Other grades were inactive. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.30; No. 3 do at $1.15@1.16, and rejected do at $1.05@1.06, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 24,400 bu do at $1.20½; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20. Total, 74,400.

Corn was in better request, and averaged ½@⅞c higher than yesterday, the demand being principally for options, either in direct settlement or in changing round. We note the continuance of a good order demand for corn, which probably grows out of the rather widely spread belief that a corner is being engineered on the article that will swallow up the unfortunate shorts some fine morning. Seller April opened at 38c, and advanced to 38⅝c at the close. Seller May sold at 42@42½c; seller last half do at 42⅝c; seller May and June at 41¾@42½c; seller June at 42¾@43c; and seller July at 43¾@44c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 65,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38c; 5,000 bu do at 37 15-16c; 15,000 bu fresh receipts on track at 39½c; 5,200 bu do at 39½c; 15,600 bu do at 39c; 2,000 bu do at 38½c; 400 bu do at 38⅛c. Total, 129,200 bu.

Oats were more active on options and averaged about ⅛c per bushel higher than yesterday, though quoted heavy in New York. The demand was entirely speculative. Seller April sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller May, 34⅛@34½c; and seller June at 35¼@35⅜c. Cash sales were 3,000 bu at 31c; 600 bu by sample at 36c; 600 bu do at 35½c; 600 bu at 34c; and 600 bu do at 33c. Total, 5,400 bu do.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. Regular No. 2 closed at 69c bid for car lots, and 69c asked for seller April. Strictly fresh receipts were steady at 71c. Cash sales were 2,400 bu regular No. 2 at 68½c; 400 bu fresh do at 71c; and 400 bu by sample at 73c. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was in better demand for car lots at 49½c, 50c for regular No. 2, and 51½@52c for fresh receipts of do. Options were dull, seller April being offered at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu by sample at 73c; 600 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 9,400 bu.

The San Francisco *Market Review* of the 23d ult has the following:

The growing crop prospects are propitious, and from present indications we will have a wheat surplus this year of 500,000 tons. In this connection the Napa *Reporter* of March 16 refers to the grain prospects of California for the present season:

We have just had an interview with Paris Kilburn, who left the San Joaquin country about the middle of last week. He has about 4,000 acres of wheat near Hill's Ferry, and states that the grain crop is something wonderful all over that region. Early sown grain is already two feet high, and that sown later most vigorous and promising. Wheat was beginning to lodge in some places, and there was some talk of turning in stock to eat down the surplus. There never was seen such a prospect for wheat in California. Among Napa men who have immense crops in this promising condition, he names several, and all are in high spirits and confident of an enormous yield. On the west side of the San Joaquin in Stanislaus County alone, there are over 100,000 acres of continuous wheat fields. On the east side the area is probably three or four times greater, and all in the most luxuriant growth. From Antioch to a point 25 miles above Hill's Ferry, a distance of at least 150 miles, the whole country is one continuous wheat field. It is a sight to gladden the eyes of the beholder, and especially those who have passed through two successive years of disaster. The yield from the district named will enormously swell the aggregate product of the State for the year, and restore thousands of worthy and persevering men to prosperity and wealth.

A prominent grain dealer in Stockton—a Mr. Mosely,—furnishes the press with the following estimate of the number of bushels of grain which will be produced in the Stockton district for the season of 1872:

51,200 acres, lying north of the Mokelumne, to the county line, at 10 bushels per acre	512,000
115,200 acres in the immediate vicinity of Stockton (to the Mokelumne on the north and the Stanislaus on the south, 12 miles wide and 20 long), at 12 bushels per acre	1,382,400
103,680 acres, lying between the Stanislaus and the Tuolumne Rivers, at 10 bushels per acre	1,036,800
115,200 acres, lying between the Tuolumne and the Merced Rivers, at 10 bushels per acre	1,152,000
64,000 acres, lying between the Merced and Bear Creek, at 15 bushels per acre	960,000
46,000 acres, lying south of Bear Creek, at 10 bushels per acre	460,000
100,000 acres, lying in and near the foot-hills, at 10 bushels per acre	1,000,000
All west of San Joaquin River, 65 miles long and 9 miles wide (south of Bantas), 585 square miles (374,400 acres), at 15 bushels per acre	5,616,000
240 square miles of wheat land in small tracts, net 153,400 acres, at an average of 10 bushels per acre	1,534,000
Total bushels	13,653,200

These figures are deemed extravagant by many in the business, yet they will serve a good purpose to illustrate the probable magnitude of our wheat crop the coming harvest, when we state that the "Stockton District" is but one of many that are expected to yield proportionably well.

A reporter of the New York *Times* has interviewed a prominent tea merchant in that city, in regard to the business and its prospects as affected by the proposed legislation taking off the duties on teas and coffees. It seems that the long suspense in which dealers have been kept by the agitation, is fatal to the trade. The stock of teas now in warehouse is 30,000,000 lbs, valued at $15,000,000, against only 20,500,000 lbs a year ago. Dealers have only bought from hand to mouth for several months past. A similar state of things is met with in coffees, the withdrawals this year having been only 54,000 bags, against 146,000 bags for the same time a year previously. The merchant said: "As an American citizen, I should say it was absurd, as no article imported bears so lightly on the consumers, and on which the whole amount so readily goes into the Treasury; but as a merchant, I want to have the duty repealed immediately, as this suspense is affecting trade, and causing those in possession of large stocks very serious loss. Tea is a readily salable article, and, therefore, many men of both moderate and large capital deal in very large quantities proportionate to their means; consequently, a heavy stock carried on a small margin causes loss, as the interest on money mounts up very rapidly. There is no article on which such large amount of duties is so cheaply and readily collected, as tea comes in big cargoes, and it is quite as easy to pass 100,000 chests as one, therefore fewer employes are needed by the Custom House to attend to it."

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., of Canton, report the exports of tea to the United States from June 1, 1871, to Feb. 15, 1872, at 50,514,858 lbs, of which 10,352,720 lbs were Japan teas.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were inactive till the call, but there was much more doing than usual. The following was the result:

Mess pork, cash, 3,000 brls sold at $11.32½, closed at $11.32½ bid, $11.35 asked; do seller April, 500 brls at $11.32½, closed at $11.30 bid, $11.32½ asked; do seller May, 300 brls sold at $11.60, 1,000 brls at $11.58, 2,000 brls at $11.52½, 100 brls at $11.50, closed at $11.52½ bid, $11.55 asked; do seller June, $11.75 bid, $11.77½ asked; do seller July, $11.87½ bid, $11.97½ asked.

Lard, cash, $8.17½ bid, $8.25 asked; do seller April, $8.17½ bid, $8.20 asked; do seller May, $8.30 bid; do seller June, $8.45 bid, $8.50 asked; do seller July, inactive.

Wheat, cash, $1.20½ bid, $1.21 asked; do seller April, $1.20½ bid, $1.20¾ asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu sold at $1.26¼, closed at $1.25¾ bid, $1.26¼ asked; do seller June, $1.27¼ bid, $1.27¾ asked.

Corn, cash or seller April, 10,000 bu sold at 38⅝c; closed at 38⅝c bid, 38¾c asked; do seller May, 42½c bid, 42⅝c asked; do seller May and June, 15,000 bu sold at 42½c; closed at 42⅜c bid, 42⅝c asked; do seller June, 43c bid, 43⅛c asked; do seller July, 44c bid, 44¼c asked.

Oats, seller April, 30⅝c bid, 31c asked; do seller May, 34½c bid, 35c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 35½c; closed at 35¼c bid, 35½c asked.

Navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal will open on the 1st (Monday). The canal will be open from Bridgeport to LaSalle. The draft of water allowed will be 4 feet 8 inches.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 30.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice butter exhibit a slight increase, but the supply is still far from meeting the requirements of the trade, and holders experience no difficulty in realizing promptly and at full rates. Of common and medium descriptions the stocks are liberal and the feeling of weakness that has characterized the market for some time past is still noticeable. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the bagging trade there were no new features deserving special mention. The demand is quite as good as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and, as the raw material is still relatively higher than the manufactured goods, a firm tone pervades the market. The stocks are ample, and a very satisfactory business is doing at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade dull, and prices were nominally unchanged: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Following are the prices now ruling: $1.50@1.85 for common; $2.00@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There was a moderate movement in this market, and quotations were steady as follows: Common at $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Prime good are scarce and firm. The demand is not particularly active, but is quite as large as dealers desire, as at the present rate of consumption the supply of old cheese will be wholly exhausted before the new make can be placed in any considerable quantity. We continue to quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Prices were firm, as previously quoted. There was a light demand and a meagre supply at the following rates: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Brier Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade is quiet at former prices: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels.

EGGS—The demand was active, at prices ranging from 17@18c per doz. The supply is moderately large.

FRUITS—DRIED—In the fruit market a fair business was doing, both the local and the interior demands being of a liberal character. The general market was firm at full former rates. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 15@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 35@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8¼@9¼c; do, new, Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Business continues satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Prices remained unchanged, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges continue in active demand, and the market is firm. Lemons are also meeting with a fair inquiry. Other fruits remain dull. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6.25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5.25@5.50.

GROCERIES—There was nothing new to note under this head. The demand is large, both for staple and fancy goods, and the market rules firm for nearly everything in the list. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22¾@23c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28@29½c; Singapore, at 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7¾@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@12¾c; A, standard, at 12@12¼c; A, No. 2, at 11¾@12c; B, at 11¾@11⅞c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@10⅞c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@23c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Dealers report a fair and increasing demand for this staple, and the late advance is being firmly adhered to all around. The receipts are liberal. We quote the prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, 13.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides continues steadily active, and the market is kept bare, everything being picked up as fast as received, and at full rates. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₱ cent off.

LEATHER—The general features of this market were the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. Activity and buoyancy characterize the market both for domestic and imported leather, and a further advance in prices is among the probabilities. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "There has been an active demand for leather the past week, but the sales have been restricted on account of the scarcity of desirable stocks. Prices are steady and firm. Hemlock sole, of the varieties most in demand, is scarce, and business is thereby much restricted. The export demand has reduced the stocks so much that prices have advanced to a figure at which shipments cannot be made at a profit. Receipts continue to be light and stocks much reduced; middle weights and good and poor damaged are scarce and wanted; over-weights have been in better demand, considerably reducing the supply on hand; light-weights are sought for and sell as fast as received."

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₱ lb	.40@ .43
Kip, ₱ lb	.60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.25@ .29
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@86.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@88.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues active, and prices remain firm at the following range:

Horse-shoe iron	6¼@7½	
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8¼	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LUMBER—The general demand continues active, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1-inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was moderately active and prices were firm at the annexed range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7¼c net.

NAILS—The following are the rates now current: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Carbon was again weak, to-day, and our outside quotation is dropped, there being free sellers at 24 c in small lots. Turpentine was also weak and lower. Linseed is meeting with a steadily increasing demand, and prices have rather an upward tendency. Other oils ruled quiet and unchanged. We now quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 80@82c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 67c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85c.

POULTRY—The general demand continues good, and for dressed chickens prices ruled higher. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.50; turkeys do, ₱ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—There was a light inquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged: 90@95c for good Western, and at 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—Trade was quiet, but prices ruled firm as follows: Timothy at $2.20@2.40 for inferior to poor, and $2.50@2.60 for good to prime. Clover at $4.25@5.00 for common to prime, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@85c, and Hungarian at 80@90c.

SALT—For finer grades trade was active, and quotations were steady at the following range: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.60 per bag.

TEAS—There was only slight change in the market for teas. The demand was fair, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote the market steady and firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—Prices remain comparatively steady at the following range: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@10.00 delivered.

WOOL—The amount of trading in this market was moderately large, and prices were firm and unchanged. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@75c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand was active and rates were firm as follows:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Boston	65	1.30	65	75
Phil. and Balt.	55	1.10	55	65
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	55	1.10	55	65
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	30	61	27½	35
Dunkirk	32½	65	27½	[illegible]
Erie	30	60	25	[illegible]
Cleveland	27½	55	22½	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	20	25
Grand Rapids	30	60	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	25	30
Indianapolis	25	50	20	25
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	35	60	30	...
Newark, O.	35	60	30	...
Wheeling	40	80	35	...
Washington, D. C.	65	1.30	60	...
Charleston, S. C.	65	1.30	[illegible]	...
Savannah, Ga.	80	1.60	[illegible]	...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending March 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,008	3,637	2,392
Tuesday	2,589	6,350	1,474
Wednesday	3,271	8,896	1,541
Thursday	3,188	7,634	2,336
Friday	2,333	5,811	1,433
Saturday	491	2,389	1,097
Total	14,880	34,817	10,334
Last week	12,783	38,100	9,330
Week before last	11,354	41,290	8,674
Week ending March 9	10,496	42,374	8,245
Total 4 weeks	49,393	156,590	34,783
Since Jan. 1	197,450	797,111	120,710

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,462	3,387	1,315
Tuesday	2,060	5,853	1,154
Wednesday	1,588	6,121	1,044
Thursday	2,805	5,257	442
Friday	2,538	7,050	2,020
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	11,453	27,678	5,965
Last week	10,137	33,803	7,229

CATTLE—The first half of the week under review was characterized by great activity and firmness. The receipts, as will be seen, were large, but the quality was excellent, and Eastern buyers, of whom there was a full attendance, operated freely. All the prominent Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, and the competition for the better grades was such that sellers had no difficulty in working up prices to the extent of an ⅛@¼c on all descriptions of stock above common, choice droves of from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs average readily selling at $6.00@6.50, while extra grades were sought after at $6.75@7.00. Since Wednesday advices from the markets below have been scarcely as favorable, and, the receipts here continuing large, and being composed of a less satisfactory class of stock, an easier feeling was developed, and in medium to good grades the advance gained early in the week has been lost. For choice, smooth, well fatted cattle, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward, the market exhibits no signs of weakness. On the contrary, there is increased confidence on the part of holders, and the present out-look is highly favorable for a further appreciation in values as the season advances. It is daily becoming apparent that the supply of fat cattle to be placed upon the market between now and the 1st of June will prove inadequate to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, and, although under a combination of favorable circumstances, the market may be temporarily depressed, there are substantial reasons for believing that even higher prices than are now current will prevail during the months of April and May. It is now conceded that our receipts of Texas cattle during the spring and early summer will be scarcely more than 50 per cent of last season's supply. Of the 150,000 that were feeding in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Cherokee Nation, it is estimated that nearly one-half have died of starvation and exposure, the past winter having been unusually severe, the snow failing to so great a depth that the cattle were unable to get at the grass beneath, which was their only dependence. Those that survive will not be fit for market until late in the summer, and feeders may, we think, look for remunerative prices for their stock throughout the season. The demand for stock cattle continues steadily active, and, notwithstanding the high prices prevalent, all suitable offerings meet with prompt sale. Light, thin mixed lots find buyers at $3.75@4.00, while thrifty young steers of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average are wanted at $4.50@4.75. The inquiry for new milch cows, though steadily improving, has not kept pace with the supply, and prices rule lower, especially for common descriptions, which comprise most of the offerings. Good to choice cows sell at $35.00@50.00, while common lots are a drug at $25.00@30.00. Veal calves sell anywhere from $3.75 for coarse, thin heavy, to $6.00 for choice light.

To-day the market was quiet: not so much on account of any lack of interest on the part of buyers, as from a lack of an ample supply of desirable stock. There was a fair attendance of local and outside buyers, and the few fair to choice lots offered were taken up at full prices. The market closes steady.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.15@6.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—The receipts during the past week aggregate 34,817, against 38,100 last week, 17,866 for the corresponding week last year, and 14,662 in 1870. The hog trade has ruled dull throughout the past week, with prices unsettled, irregular and lower. The receipts were the lightest for many weeks, but there was a corresponding diminution in the demand, so that moderate as were the daily arrivals sellers found it impossible to keep the pens cleared. There was about an average attendance of buyers, but there was very little competition and prices gradually eased off until an aggregate reduction of 15@20c has been sustained; all grades suffering about equally. A few extra sold early in the week at $4.70@4.75, but at the close $4.50 is an outside quotation.

To-day there was a very quiet feeling in the market, buyers taking hold very sparingly, but holders, in view of the light supply, were firm and yesterday's prices were sustained, sales making at $4.00@4.15 for inferior to common, mixed, uneven, and coarse lots; at $4.20@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.50 for good to strictly choice. The market closed quiet at the above range of prices.

SHEEP—There is nothing new to note in the market for this class of stock. The demand continues large, and keeps steadily in excess of the supply; hence prices remain firm. Local and Eastern buyers compete for the offerings, and everything is picked up about as fast as received, at $6.00@6.50 for common, thin, mixed lots; at $6.75@7.50 for medium, and at $7.75@8.50 for good to choice. A few extra sold at $8.75@9.00, and in two or three instances $9.60 was obtained, but these may be considered extreme prices. The market closes firm at the above quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 30.—Consols, 93⅛. Bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, March 30—Bonds '62, 96.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes, 55f 72c.

Increase of specie in Bank of France, 89,000,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton—Middling upland, 11@11¼d; Orleans, 11¼d. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 30s; short ribs, 31s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 7,000; market steady at yesterday's prices, ½c lower than last week, ranging from 5½c to 5¾c for common, 6c to 7c for good, and 7¼c to 7½c for choice and selected. The market closes steady; nearly all sold. The following sales show the ruling figures for the week: Henry Rosenthal sold 17 Ills., av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 16, av 1,430 lbs, at 7½c; 156, av 1,220 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 70, av 1,410 lbs, at 6⅞c; 30, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c; 34, av 1,293 lbs, at 7@7¼c; 16, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 19, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 20, av 1,040 lbs, at 6½c. Livingstone Rosenthal, 20 Ills, av 1,100 lbs, at 5½c; 124, av 1,100 lbs, at 6@6½c. J. Monroe, 30 Ills, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 20, av 1,350 lbs, at 7c. B. Coon, 10 selected Ills, av 1,680 lbs, at 7½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; market dull, ½c lower than last week. Prices range from 7½ to 10c.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000. But few sold here; 5½c was obtained for medium weights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The dry goods business is active and the market strong. New styles of Dolly Varden prints sell at 12½@13c; while good madder styles command 11½@12c; Pacific Mills percales, 20½@22½c; do Dolly Varden styles, 27½c; do Batiste cloth, 27½c; Oriental percales, 21c; American, 20c; Sprague's, 19c; Manchester, 18c, and Merrimac, 17c. Pacific Mills, 1,400 lawns, 16½c; for solid and fancy colors, 18c; Pacific Mills, Dolly Varden styles, 18c. New York Mills muslins are steady and in good request, at 22@22½c; Wamsetta, 21c; Lonsdales, 18c; white peck muslins, 16½@17c. Heavy brown sheetings are steady at 14½@15c; second, 13½@14c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 30—The cattle market is firm; arrivals fair; best, 6½@7c; stock, 4½@5c; prospects fair.

Sheep—Market dull; arrivals fair; prospects dull; best, 7½@9c; medium, 7½@8c; common, 6½@7c.

Hogs—Arrivals fair; prime, $4.80@5.00; Yorkers, 4½@4¾c; prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 69c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 58c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—TOBACCO—Active for good qualities, but a shade easier for common lugs.

COTTON—Firmer; middlings, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.25. Grain quiet and firm, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear 6¾@7c. Bulk meats, no inquiry; shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib, 5½@6c; clear, 5¾@6c. Mess pork quiet at $12.00.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—COTTON—In limited request; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@6.60; common to extra, $6.65@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.65@8.25; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.95; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat more active and firmer; receipts 3,000 bu; No 2 spring delivered, $1.46; No 2 do $1.56¼; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.76; winter red Illinois, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, 86½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fair request; receipts, 27,000 bu; new Western mixed, 70@71½c; yellow Western, 71c; white and yellow Western afloat 72c. Oats dull; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western, 53@56c; Ohio, 56@57c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Quiet; unwashed, 58c; Texas, 57@60c; California, fall clip, 37½@39½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18@20c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 60@80c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼@12½c; refined, 21½@22c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 71@71½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $12.75@12.87½; prime, $10.50; new prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c; middles steady; long clear, 7c; short rib, 7½c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 11@24c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@15½c.

WHISKEY—Heavy at 87½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firm at 56@57c. Bran firmer at $1.75. Flour dull; superfine, $6.50; XX, $7.25@7.50; XXX, $8.00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65c.

HAY—Easier; prime at $33.00; choice at $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $12.25. Bacon dull at 5½c, 7½c, and 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 10½@11c. Lard firm; tierce 9½@9¾c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 7½c; good fair, 8½c; fully fair, 8⅞c. Molasses in good demand; inferior fermenting, 25c; centrifugal fermenting, 35c; fair fermenting, 45c; prime fermenting, 48c. Coffee quiet; fair, 18½@19½c; good, 19½@20c; prime, 20c.

MONETARY—Sterling 20½; sight ½ premium; gold, 10½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary at 21½c; low middling at 21¾c; middlings at 22½c. Receipts, 1,718 bales. Exports, coastwise, 2,125 bales. Stock, 105,281 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 30—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Stiff but inactive; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.39 on track; No. 3 red winter, $1.90 in elevator. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firmer; No. 2, 36c. Barley firm at 60@70c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 78@79c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; good demand at $11.62½ cash; dry salt meats dull; loose shoulders, 3½c; hams 6c; bacon heavy; loose, country pork house shoulders, 5½c; hams 7c; city lots packed shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c.

HOGS—Dull at $3.80@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady at 3½@5½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 30—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; red, $1.70@1.72. Corn, rye, and oats quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Depressed at 14@15c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm, at 28@32c.

CHEESE—Firm, 18@19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, fair demand and higher, $11.75; demand is local and speculative. Lard dull and nominal, at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 4c; sides, 5½c, 5¾c, 6¼c. Bacon, quiet and weak; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½@7c. A sale of 100,000 lbs bulk shoulders, 3¾c, delivered at St. Louis. Pork sold at $12.25, seller June.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, extra, $1.68; No. 1, $1.62½; amber, $1.58. Corn steady, 48c. Oats dull and lower: 38½@39c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Nothing done; No. 1 red winter held at $1.65, and $1.64 bid. Corn steady at 52c. Oats firm at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Little doing; refined, 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and held firm; amber Michigan, $1.58½; No. 1 red, $1.66; No. 2, $1.55@1.55½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats shade better and quiet; No. 2, 39c; Michigan, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.75@8.50; Minnesota, $7.50@8.00. Wheat quiet; State and Western, $1.75@1.78; amber, $1.80@1.90. Rye held at 88c. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats dull; white, 54@55c; mixed, 53c. Barley and malt unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong. Corn active; mixed, 60@61c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon unchanged. Lard, asking, 8½c.

WHISKEY—89c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 30—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.73. Corn steady at 71c.

MARINE.

The bark Fontanelle, sunk with 330 tons of stone at Polk street bridge, is reported to be in a very bad condition.

—We learn that teams were crossing from the main land to the Manitous on Monday and Tuesday of last week, and that the ice was two feet thick.

—The coal in the bark Glenbeulah has been taken out. The vessel lies in the North Branch.

—The bark Fontanelle has been raised by means of casks.

—Captain J. Bendry and R. M. Hoar, of Lake Superior, and George F. Bagley, of Detroit, have purchased the iron steamer Ivanhoe of D. Bell, of Buffalo. It is their purpose to place her on the route between Houghton and L'Anse, to run in connection with the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. These gentlemen are now at Buffalo, perfecting the thorough equipment and fitting out of the steamer. She was recently built, and her accommodations for passengers, etc., are of first-class order.

—A Cleveland exchange states that the propeller Michael Groh has been sold by Michael Groh, Frank Burnett, and William Kennedy to Messrs. Ruddock & Gifford, lumber manufacturers of Manistee, Michigan; consideration, $16,000. The Groh will be put in the lumber trade. She will be commanded by Captain R. J. Drake, formerly of the Lady Franklin, and Mr. Wm. Kennedy will retain his position as engineer. The Groh has been engaged in the Saginaw Valley trade.

A Romance of the Peerage.

The death of the Earl of Ellenborough recalls a romantic and almost forgotten story. Upwards of forty years ago, his Lordship was the subject of a good deal of public scandal, as well as of heartless satirical comment, in fashionable circles. His first wife, whom he married in 1813, was the daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry. She died without issue in 1819, and in 1824 his Lordship took for his second wife the only daughter of Admiral Digby, a famous old sea Captain. She was a lady of exquisite beauty, and only 17 years of age, and rejected a not very handsome Earl, whom her friends wished her to marry, but for whom she entertained a strong objection, for the sake of Lord Ellenborough, then in his 34th year, with whom she fell in love in spite of, or rather, perhaps, partly on account of, his reputation for gallantry. His Lordship was no doubt flattered by the undisguised admiration of a beautiful girl budding into womanhood, and seems to have cherished for her an affection sincere, if not very deep. But in a short time both began to see that they had made a grievous mistake. The husband became immersed in his duties as a Minister of State, his amusements, and the society of his clubs, and the neglected wife fell into the hands of a lady of rank and title, whose previous connection with her husband had given rise to a good deal of scandal, but who had nevertheless contrived to preserve her place in fashionable society. In the day of the Regency and the reign of George the Fourth, when the corruption of the Court exercised a most pernicious influence on the morals of "the upper ten thousand," the consequences of an intimacy between a young and beautiful wife and a hardened and spiteful demirep were almost a matter of course. Through means of her lord's old flame, Lady Ellenborough was introduced to Count Schwartzenberg, a young man attached to the Austrian Embassy in London, and son of the Prince who commanded the Austrian contingent in the allied army which captured Paris and dethroned Napoleon in 1814. He was not handsome, but distinguished for his wit, his musical powers, and his innate grace and gallantry of bearing, but he was utterly heartless and unprincipled. From motives of vanity, rather than affection, he set himself to seduce Lady Ellenborough, and was successful in his villanous scheme. Lord Palmerston, it was reported, made a strenuous effort to save her from ruin, but, unfortunately, his interference came too late, though her seducer remembered it with malignant bitterness to his dying day, aggravated as it was by a glance of ineffable disgust, which the polished diplomatist and warm-hearted English gentleman is alleged to have directed toward the seducer on a memorable occasion. Years afterward, it is said, that look had well nigh brought about a war between two great nations. The Count began to find London too hot for him, and urged his victim to abandon her husband and home and follow him to the Continent. She obeyed his commands, and sacrificed for his sake everything that made life worth having. The circumstances connected with her elopement were very affecting, and made a great noise at the time. She found her way to Switzerland and lived by taking in needlework, while her trial was going on in England, and the famous divorce case was pending in the House of Lords. As it was currently believed, with what truth we cannot say, that Lord Ellenborough was not entitled to cast the first stone at his guilty wife, the lady's friends urged her to contest his suit; but she could not be brought to oppose the divorce, and so the action was left undefended. Her friends cherished a faint hope that her seducer would marry her if she was free, and the Duke of Wellington swore that if the Count failed to do so he should never set foot again in Britain save as a private person. His Grace kept his word, as he always did, to the end. Her lover, however, had no such intention; such a marriage, he said, would ruin his career in diplomacy, and his career was everything to him. He had recently been appointed to the Court of Versailles, and he took the Countess to Paris, where he placed her in obscure lodgings under a feigned name, and employed her as a means of getting at the secrets of the young *attaches* of the Ministries, to whom he introduced her. He made use of his knowledge with such effect as greatly to enhance his reputation with his own Court, and to expedite his diplomatic promotion. After three years of this life, which was a living death to the poor fallen lady, though she never complained, the Count at length grew weary of his victim, and got rid of her by a trick so heartless and rascally that his bosom friend,—his Dutz Bruder, as the Germans express it,—Baron Vennigen, of Bavaria, who knew the whole circumstances, quarrelled with him in consequence for life. The Baron, a tall, fine-looking, kind-hearted man, touched by the grief and beauty of the ill-used English lady, offered her his hand. She at first refused him, but after a time was persuaded to accept the generous offer of the Baron, though frankly confessing to him that her heart still belonged to the man who had deserted her. Such a marriage, however, could hardly turn out well. She owned to a friend that she felt an intense desire to run away during the nuptial ceremony, and three years afterwards she separated from the Baron, who, in consequence, obtained a divorce on different grounds and easier terms than her former husband procured his. The unhappy lady, after this, wandered about from place to place for years, shunned and maligned, whenever they met her, by the members of that circle of which she had once been the brightest ornament. Happily she was now rich, or she might have died in a hospital. Fourteen years after the Count had deserted her at Paris, he sought her out while she was residing at Naples. She was standing on her balcony in the twilight, when a tall, muffled figure suddenly appeared at her side and revealed himself as her former lover. She fainted at the sight, and when she recovered consciousness he told her that he had come to speak of their child, which he had kidnapped from her to cheer his own loneliness; and his sole object in seeking this interview was to make her promise that she would never see or correspond with her daughter, lest she should leave him alone and fly to her mother. On receiving the required promise, confirmed by a solemn oath, he departed, and she never saw him more. He afterwards attained the rank of Prince, and became Prime Minister of Austria. It was he who called in the aid of Russia to suppress the Hungarian insurrection in 1848, who sent the Hungarian patriots to the scaffold. The patron of the cruel Haynau, he never enjoyed the respect or confidence of his countrymen, and in no long time he lost the favor of his sovereign also, and was dismissed from office. He soon afterwards died, but not before he had witnessed the utter failure of his cruel and arbitrary measures either to destroy the constitution of Hungary or to consolidate the Austrian Empire. He went down to his grave, as he well deserved, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." After the death of Prince Schwartsenberg, his poor victim led a life of strange adventures, which it would require a volume to narrate fully. Her mind seems in the end to have become unsettled by her misfortunes, and at length, in 1855, finding no rest for the sole of her foot in Europe, she resolved to seek an asylum among the vast solitudes of the East. No tidings have been heard of her for years, and it is probable that she has by this time found a refuge in that land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

The Pantarchal University.

From the Washington Star.

A certificate of incorporation which attracts much comment has recently been filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, under the General Incorporation act. The certificate is quite a lengthy one, and is headed, "Incorporation certificate of the charter or articles of incorporation of the Pantarchal University, ... as an institution of learning, theoretical and practical, of the grade of a normal university." The dates of the Incorporation acts are cited, and, under the caption of "Certificate on Declaration," Stephen Pearl Andrews, of New York; Stephen French Boyle, District of Columbia; Robert O. Love, Texas; Joseph W. Parrish, Illinois, and Hattie J. French, Pennsylvania, declare in writing that they desire to establish an institution of learning, with the name or title and for the purpose and under the authority above specified, the managers being thirteen in number. The Trustees, Directors, or Managers are the above corporators, with Ruth W. Briggs, New York; Asenoth C. McDonald, New York; Theron C. Leland, New York; S. C. Mather, Massachusetts; Mary A. Leland, New York; Frederick Cabot, New York; Acland Boyle, District of Columbia, and M. C. O'Brien, District of Columbia. The professorships are to be one first-class and from two to fifteen hundred assistant or second-class professors in each of the following: Universology, or of the inquiry into and of the science of universal laws and principles applicable to every system of being, thought, and movement in the universe; integralism, or of the universal all-sided and reconciliative philosophy; alwato, new scientific and universal language; frangkwa, the new universal popular or people's language, and pasiglotism or phonetics, and the old style or instinctual languages; pantarchism, or the science of organization; pneumatology, or of the science of spirit existence and of spirit communication with the mundane sphere; stirpiculture and homoculture, scientific production and culture of the human race; domestic, political, and civil economy, extending to the right constitution of the household, to the production and equitable distribution of wealth, and to the founding of model asylums for the suffering, as inebriates, Magdalens, and to testing in practice the best modes of dealing with pauperism in large cities and elsewhere; medicine; jurisprudence, extending to the unification of the laws of the world; theology, extending to the reconciliative theology of the new catholicity of the future; technology, extending to the organization of industry and elevation of labor, and especially to the skill of journalism and to the mechanics of literature generally; (Mon)—Anthropology and ethics; sociology, extending to mental and magnetic chemistry, or to social attractions and repulsions, and to compatibility and temperaments; mathematics, physics, cosmology, and astronomy; chemistry; biology, including prostiology, begatology, or botany and animalogy, or zoology; and pedagogy, or the science and art of teaching.

Wouldn't Stand It.

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes from Washington: "There are five ladies with the Japanese Embassy. They have not appeared at any of the receptions, it not being in accordance with the Japanese "code" of etiquette for their "wives, mothers, and sisters dear" to appear upon such occasions. Well, some emissary of the Prince of Darkness came and whispered in their ears, that they must adopt a little,—no, the greater half,—of our misery and our civilization, the American costume. The gentle Japanese sisters lent a willing ear to these suggestions, and forthwith there appeared an executioner, the fashionable Mme. de R——. They were laced up and tied down, ruffled, paniered, flounced, bowed, and trailed; shod in the high-heeled boots of civilization, one size smaller than their feet. Their heads, which they wear comfortably half bald, were loaded with rounds of genuine American hair, at Heaven knows at how much an ounce—they don't regard expense. And then they were powdered up from an orange-peel hue to a delicate lemon, and pronounced perfect, as far as dress goes. "And that is all the way, my dears," Madame R—— said. Imagine her dismay upon re-entering the room an hour later, with some little ornament she had forgotten, to find them smiling and happy in their half-petticoat, half-pantaloon dress. I know it is true that the gentle Japs threw off the yoke, I heard it from an eye-witness, and I am proud to note it for the encouragement of my sex."

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible] p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* [illegible] p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* [illegible] p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† [illegible] p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Night Express	19:00 p m	[illegible] a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Night Express	19:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:00 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	[illegible] a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible] a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	[illegible] p m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible] a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:30 p m	[illegible] a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:50 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*[illegible] a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	[illegible] a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†[illegible] a m	†[illegible] p m
Pacific Express	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m
Fast Line	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m
Mail	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Dubuque Express	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
Pacific Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	* [illegible]	* [illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ [illegible] p m	‡[illegible] a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Cairo Express	‡ [illegible] p m	‡[illegible] a m
Springfield Express	* 7:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Springfield Express	‡ [illegible] p m	‡[illegible] a m
Keokuk Passenger	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	* [illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible] p. m. ‡On Saturdays this train will be run to Kankakee.

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Monday Morning, April 1, 1872.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

The *Nation* has a suggestive article entitled "The Republican Party Not a Church," in which it seeks to show that a political party organized to accomplish certain ends cannot do otherwise than work for those ends. After those ends are accomplished, it cannot direct its energies, as a church may do, to general reforms, apart from the original purposes of its being. A church may make baptism by immersion its principal end, and yet wage effective warfare against polygamy. But a political party having been organized to abolish slavery and put down the Rebellion must continue to abolish slavery and put down the Rebellion to the end of the chapter. It can no more change its general line of policy than an infant can change its sex. Civil Service Reform, Tariff Reform, Amnesty, and other like issues, not having been any part of the objects and purposes for which the Republican party was created, cannot be carried forward by that party.

This is the drift of the *Nation's* article. It seems to be illustrated and enforced by the last letter of Vice President Colfax to the New York *Independent*, entitled "Republican Ascendency Vital to the Nation." It is a long letter, but the only point to it is in the concluding sentences, viz.:

> But, more than all, the humble and defenceless millions of the South, who owe their emancipation and enfranchisement to the fact of Republican ascendency over the bitterest opposition, cannot afford it [to see Republican ascendency overthrown]. On its banner they see that trinity of principles so priceless to them,—"Liberty for all, Justice for all, Protection for all;" and, *till they are assured* of that protection against all, neither they nor those who care for them can afford to see its banner furled in defeat.

This last paragraph is undoubtedly true. If the majority of the people shall be convinced that there is danger that the freedmen of the South, who control nearly all the Legislatures and State Governments of that section, and who are secured in the right of suffrage perpetually by amendments of the National Constitution, are likely to fail of protection, he need not apprehend that the party organization will come to any serious harm. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Schurz are not likely to come short of any duties they owe to the freedmen, even supposing that the latter are not now able to take care of themselves. Mr. Colfax has struck the key-note of the Philadelphia Convention, however, and it tallies with the *Nation's* article, for it vibrates to the old strain, "Abolish slavery; put down the Rebellion: give the negro the ballot."

And now comes Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and he tells us, in a speech at New Brunswick, N. J., that the Republican party raised large armies, overthrew a Rebellion, contracted a debt, and lost its first President by the hand of an assassin. All very true; but it does not help us to decide any question to-day. There are a good many people, indeed, who would rather go on abolishing slavery, and putting down the Rebellion, and giving the negro the ballot, than reforming the Civil Service, abolishing the Leets and Stockings, extinguishing the Murphys and Ingalises, reducing taxes, restoring purity in State and Municipal Governments, and making the Presidency a trust for the people instead of a perquisite for the incumbent. Habit is one of the strongest things in life, and the habit of abolishing slavery and putting down the Rebellion is a good one, so long as there is any slavery to abolish or Rebellion to put down. But when both slavery and the Rebellion have been dead seven years, and when the ex-slaveholders have been put so completely under the feet of the ex-slaves that the latter can put an encumbrance of forty-three millions of dollars, in the form of a State debt, on the property of the former in a single State, we say that there is room for a new set of ideas in this broad country of ours,—ideas not opposed to Republican principles, but in harmony with them, and additional to them,—and that those who hold and maintain these new ideas cannot be accused of either moral obliquity or political treason.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

The response of leading New York Republicans to the call for the Cincinnati Convention comes from some of the most sterling leaders and representatives of Republican opinion in the State. Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, ranks as one of the first and purest lawyers and Judges in the State, and has been for many years well known as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. Frederick A. Conkling is an ex-member of Congress, and has been as prominent in the politics of the State as his relative, Senator Conkling, for years, besides being a gentleman of wealth and responsibility. Horace Greeley is somewhat too well known to need introduction. He represents a larger following in the State of New York than any other Republican politician. His name stands, in fact, for the Fenton wing of the Republican party, which, until it was compelled to fight with the whole personal power of the President, and with the whole political plunder of the Custom-House, was the Republican party of New York. The Murphy wing was a nest of Tammany "Cowboys," who lived by stealing between the two camps; first, from the regular or Greeley Republicans, and then from Tweed and Sweeny's Democracy, until Grant took sides with it, appointed Murphy Collector, and bought and bullied its way into the State Convention. Wm. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, son of the recent State Treasurer, represents, as much as any other Republican, the party in the Western end of the State. Sinclair Tousey is the founder and manager of the American News Company, and was, until recently, President of the regular Republican organization of the City of New York. Sigismund Kaufman occupied a position among the German Republicans of New York like that of Gustavus Koerner in Illinois. Hiram Barney was Collector of the Port of New York under President Lincoln, and is at the head of a leading law firm of the city. Freeman J. Fithian is Judge of the Superior Court, and the others—Henry D. Lloyd, Waldo Hutchins, George P. Bradford, Horace Bemis, Ira O. Miller, etc., etc.—are gentlemen who occupy representative positions in business and in society, among whom a modern President would find the materials for several ordinary Cabinets, without hitting upon any person so obscure as Borie, Robeson, or Akerman.

Further responses from other New York Republicans will be announced. From Massachusetts, ex-Governor Bullock and Wm. S. Robinson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. F. W. Bird, of Boston, President of the Bird (Republican) Club, consisting of several hundred influential and wealthy members, Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston, and Charles Sumner are announced as among the persons who will be present at the Cincinnati Convention. Movements have for some time been on foot in Maine, which insure the presence of prominent Republicans from that State.

We hardly need hear from Ohio to know that that State will be fully represented, its delegation being led, probably, by the Hon. J. D. Cox, who was virtually expelled from President Grant's Cabinet because he desired to carry out the principles of genuine Civil Service Reform in his Department, instead of having all his appointments made the subject of trade and dicker to buy votes. These, with the responses from the States heretofore published, indicate that nine leading States, without whose votes no Republican President can be elected, will send the best Republicans they have to confer together at Cincinnati.

The inference that, because the Liberal Republicans do not seek to control the primary conventions and pack the delegations to the Philadelphia Convention, therefore they confess themselves in the minority in the Republican party, is not a fair or tenable one. The Liberal Republicans have no money to expend, no offices to bestow, no threats to wield, and no favors of any kind to promise. They are in the same condition that the Republican party itself was in the campaign of 1860. They have nothing but honest men—bold, determined, self-sacrificing men—and sound principles to offer. These are sufficient reasons why the camp-followers and sutlers of politics, who run the primaries and torch-light processions, are not yet with us. They will be "in at the death," ready to take their share of the plunder, but at present, when there are likely soon to be blows to give and take, they are making for the rear.

There is a very important struggle brewing. It means business. The Cincinnati Convention will meet in force, and will act. Those who have been "pooh-poohing" the pending effort to reform a Republican Administration had better get on a sure footing, or the "Glory of the Lord will shine round about them" before they get quite ready for it.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

In August last we called attention to a series of letters addressed by Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the United States Treasury (Bureau of Statistics), to Secretary Boutwell, communicating statistics showing the current credit of the United States. In the letter of August, 1871, he tabulated the average rate of the daily quotations of prices in the New York market of the several securities of the Government for the entire month of July; also the net gold value of these averages, excluding the accrued interest, and also the rate of interest realized to investors, as indicated by these average values. These letters have been continued, with similar tables, monthly, ever since, and we have now the sixth letter, which, in addition to its history of the transactions in public securities for the month of December, contains a summary for the last half of the year 1871. These letters are a valuable contribution to financial literature; they are eminently instructive. Their accuracy is unquestioned, and they detail the advancing and receding steps in National credit, as the same are affected from time to time by current events. This publication, if continued, will pass into the valuable record of the times, showing, as it does, not only the fluctuations of the securities and the normal and varying credit of the Government, the relative popularity of the various forms of the National securities of the time, which have different rates of interest and different terms to run. This last feature is illustrated by the table showing the relative amount of interest realized by investors in the different classes of securities. The popularity of a class of bonds is shown by the comparative high prices at which they sell and the low rate of interest they draw. Thus, when a bond realizes to its owner 5 per cent on its current market price, while other bonds yield 5½ or 5½ per cent, the former bond is shown to be the most popular. We compile from the elaborate tables of Mr. Elliott the following facts: first, the comparative value of the various classes of bonds in gold, excluding accrued interest, for the months of July and December, and the average for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871:

AVERAGE VALUE IN GOLD, EXCLUDING INTEREST.

Bonds.	*July.*	*December.*	*Six mos.*
10-40, 5 per cent	97.63	98.73	97.91
U. S. of 1881, 6 per cent	101.79	104.72	103.00
5-20, '62, 6 per cent	100.29	99.98	99.68
5-20, '64, 6 per cent	99.79	100.00	99.34
5-20, '65, 6 per cent	99.73	99.05	99.27
5-20, '67, 6 per cent	100.01	102.59	100.97
5-20, '68, 6 per cent	100.07	102.58	100.21
Pacific R. R. currency sixes	113.70	110.97	114.00

Taking these bonds at their several market values during these six months, we find that the sum of interest in gold realized by investors upon those values, for the six months, was at the rate per annum as follows: 10-40s, 5.14 per cent; sixes of '81, 5.61 per cent; 5-20s of '62, 6.05 per cent; the same bonds of '64, 6.07 per cent; bonds of '65, 6.08 per cent; bonds of '67, 5.99 per cent; bonds of '68, 5.97 per cent; Pacific Railroad currency sixes, 5.12 per cent. In December, the 10-40 bonds yielded the lowest rate of interest upon the investment, being as low as 5.08 per cent, but for the six months the lowest average of interest was on the Pacific Railroad currency sixes. All classes of securities were seriously depressed in October, following the Chicago fire, the fall in values varying from 1 1-2 to 3 per cent.

From these tables it will be seen that during the six months ending 31st December, 1871, the credit of the Government had improved; the general advance being, however, small,—too small for ordinary arithmetic.

The credit of the Government is shown by the rates of interest at which persons will invest in National securities. The lowest rate of interest which any of these securities yields to investors now is that of the Pacific Railroad currency sixes, which yield 5.12 per cent in gold, and the 10-40 bonds, which yield 5.14 per cent. These figures represent the point to which the Government credit had advanced at the close of the year 1871, and the sum at which the Government could negotiate a loan in the ordinary way, with bonds generally conditioned as to duration like those two classes.

These tables further show the value of money as a commodity. In all these descriptions of bonds there were invested on Dec. 31, 1871, the sum of $1,800,000,000, and the highest rate of interest received by the holders was 6.08 per cent on the 5-20s of 1865. The average rate, however, upon the whole series of bonds, falls below 6 per cent.

These values are all stated in gold, and the difference between this rate of interest and current rates at which money can be borrowed by individuals, may be put down to various circumstances, including taxation, depreciation of currency, insurance, greater risk, slower convertibility of investments, and the embarrassments, inconveniences, and hazards resulting from that system of hostile legislation with which some States and municipalities pursue circulating capital, and seek to punish it as an enemy to society.

THE TWISS-CHAFFERS CASE.

The developments of the latest English *cause celebre*, the Twiss libel case, make one point sufficiently clear, which is, that English life is capable of producing some of the meanest and most cowardly scoundrels that have ever set foot into decent society, and who would not be tolerated for one day in any American grog-shop. It would be difficult to conceive of a more despicable blackmailer than the fellow Chaffers who has figured in this case. The libellous statement upon which Sir Travers Twiss, the Queen's Advocate-General, instituted suit, was a "statutory declaration," made by Chaffers on the 4th of April, 1871, in which he set forth that, before her marriage, Lady Twiss had pursued the life of a courtesan in London, under the assumed name of Marie Gelas, and that, during the period from 1859 to 1863, improper relations had existed between Marie Gelas and himself, and that he travelled with her on the Continent, until she became, first the mistress, and then the wife, of Sir Travers Twiss. Upon this declaration, Sir Travers instituted suit for libel. Up to the time of the sudden abandonment of the suit, which the cable despatches reported a few days since, the testimony had been favorable to Lady Twiss, although Chaffers himself conducted his own defence. That testimony showed that Marie Gelas was a French governess, who was a friend of Lady Twiss; that the latter was the daughter of a General in the Polish army; and that she had resided with her guardians at Brussels and Ostend until 1861, when she visited London and made the acquaintance of Sir Travers Twiss, at whose house she often visited; and that this acquaintance finally resulted in their marriage, in the British Chapel at Dresden, in 1862, in the presence of numerous friends, both of herself and her husband. The testimony further developed that, after the marriage, this man Chaffers had commenced a systematic course of blackmail, and that Sir Travers, once or twice, paid his demands for money, but, upon refusing his renewed demands, Chaffers brought sham actions for slander against Lady Twiss and wrote to the Lord Chamberlain—Lady Twiss having been presented at Court—complaining of the wife of the Advocate General, and repeating his allegations as to her alleged improper conduct. The Lord Chamberlain made an examination into the circumstances, the result of which was satisfactory to himself, whereupon Chaffers made the statutory declaration resulting in a suit against him for libel.

The foreign despatches now report that the suit has suddenly come to an end by the disappearance of Lady Twiss, the prosecution having abandoned the case, and the Police Magistrate having administered a severe reproof to the fellow Chaffers. It is a striking comment on the condition of London society that it will tolerate the presence of such a man in its midst; perhaps it is just as striking a comment on English law that it allows a scoundrel to make a declaration of this scandalous nature and go unpunished. Assuming that, previous to her marriage, Lady Twiss had been guilty of improprieties, there was nothing to show, not even in the allegations of Chaffers, malicious as they were, that she had not since led an irreproachable life. She had mingled with the best society in London for ten years, had been presented at Court, had been frequently at "drawing-rooms," and no one had detected an impropriety, or even an indecorum, in her conduct. Sir Travers Twiss' married life had been a happy one, notwithstanding the persecutions of the blackmailer to which he had yielded, until the honor of his wife was assailed, when he at once came to her defence, as any gentleman would. If she had been guilty of any indiscretions in her past life, her married life had made atonement for it, and her past follies had been forgotten. Assume that she was all that Chaffers had alleged, it does not, in any manner, excuse the cowardly cruelty and unmanly slander of this fellow. We have no explanation of the sudden disappearance of Lady Twiss, and some evil-disposed persons and natural lovers of, and dealers in, gossip may regard it as a triumph for Chaffers. Such a view, however, could not obtain in this country. A suit of this kind in the United States would have raised such a storm of public indignation that the blackmailer would have fled incontinently. He would not have been safe from tar and feathers in any well-regulated community. As it is, we cannot conceive that any respectable person in London would not a thousand times rather endure the pain and sorrow which have been suddenly brought upon an excellent gentleman, or the remorse of Lady Twiss,—if she has been really guilty of what is alleged,—than to stand in the shoes of the fellow Chaffers and face the contempt of the world. Sir Travers Twiss and Lady Twiss will have the sympathy of the world in their distressing circumstances. The case of Chaffers has proved that the blackmailer of modern English plays and the low villains whom Dickens and Thackeray have so often lashed are not overdrawn. Change but a few of the circumstances, and it is only Sir Leicester, Lady Dedlock, and Tulkinghorn over again, and, as the sympathy of every reader of "Bleak House" has been with Lady Dedlock, so the sympathy of the world will be with Lady Twiss, whatever may have been her past life.

The Omaha papers of the 29th of March contain a schedule of the tolls to be charged for crossing the Union Pacific Railroad bridge. The official schedule reads:

> On and after this date, and until further notice, the rates for the transfer of freight and passengers over the Missouri River bridge at Omaha, between Ninth and Marcy streets, Omaha, and Lake Station, Iowa, will be as follows: Single passenger fare, 50 cents; freight, per carload, $10; freight, per 100 lbs., 7 cents; providing, however, that no single package or article of freight shall be transported across the bridge for a less amount than 25 cents.
> GEO. W. HOMAN, JR., Contractor.
> P. P. SHELBY, Superintendent.

Independent of the considerations of the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by itself or its assignee, to demand anything more than regular mileage, these charges are extortionate. Passengers are charged 50 cents per head; freight by the carload, $1 per ton; freight in quantities less than a carload, $1.40 per ton; single packages, such as a keg of nails, a roll of lead-pipe, a barrel of potatoes or of flour, 25 cents.

The Omaha *Tribune*, in the same issue which publishes this schedule of tolls on the national highway, denies that Congress has any right to fix the rates unless they are "extortionate." If Mr. Homan's schedule, charging 25 cents toll on a codfish, or a barrel of flour, or a can of oysters, and $10 per car on through freight, is not "extortionate," pray what is the Omaha *Tribune's* idea of extortion? The act of Congress contemplated that the bridge should be as much a part of the Union Pacific Railroad as the bridge over the North Platte, or any other stream on its line. The idea that the Union Pacific Railway was to erect a toll-gate on the national highway to and from the Pacific, and keep it as a source of revenue and profit over and above the cost of maintenance and repair of the bridge, is utterly preposterous, and the attempt to carry such a scheme into execution demands the immediate intervention of Congress to suppress Mr. Homan, and his unauthorized lease, and his extortionate schedule of tolls.

The New York *World* has at last got into step again with the regular Democratic organization. If the Republican party is to dissolve, we certainly do not want the *World* to help administer the assets. If the Democratic party, on the other hand, is *in articulo mortis*, which the Connecticut election will decide to-day, the *World* should not be deprived of the consolation and distinction of chief mourner at the funeral. In either event, Cincinnati is no place for it. To those earnest Republicans who desire to effect reforms, it would be either a menace or an incubus. Its best policy is to drift with its party into chaos, and then and there reconstruct itself, according to the light which will be furnished it hereafter. It was only a few days ago the *World* declared that, if the Democratic party were dissolved, the Stephens-Toombs impracticables, constituting one-third of the party, and of course the worst third, would seek to revive it. It is only a few days ago, also, that Senator Morton declared that one-third of the Democratic party would vote for Grant if it were dissolved. As the *World* is competent to decide that the worst third of the Democratic party will try to keep in existence, it is very evident which third it is that is going to vote for Grant. Would it not be better, therefore, for the *World* to die with the better two-thirds, in the hope of future life under better auspices, than to join the worst third for the simple purpose of voting for Grant and against Reform?

The election for State officers in Connecticut takes place to-day. The following are the prominent candidates on the respective tickets:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Governor—Marshall Jewell, of Hartford.
Lieutenant Governor—Morris Tyler, of New Haven.
Secretary of State—Hiram Appleman, of Groton.
Treasurer—David P. Nichols, of Danbury.
Comptroller—James W. Manning, of Putnam.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
Governor—Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles Atwater, of New Haven.
Secretary of State—John W. Stedman, of Norwich.
Treasurer—Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury.
Comptroller—Thomas Sandford, of Redding.

LABOR-REFORM TICKET.
Governor—A. R. Harrison, of New Haven.
Lieutenant Governor—W. R. Goodnough, of Hartford.
Secretary of State—E. M. Graves, of Hartford.
Treasurer—James Craig, of Middletown.
Comptroller—T. H. Laramie, of Bridgeport.

TEMPERANCE TICKET.
Governor—Francis Gillette, of Hartford.
Lieutenant Governor—A. T. Beardsley, of Plymouth.
Secretary of State—Hiram P. Lawrence, of Norfolk.
Treasurer—George Greenman, of Mystic Bridge.
Comptroller—Dabney Carr, of Bridgeport.

In connection with this election, the following vote of the State during the past ten years will be found interesting:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Total.*	*Rep. maj.*	*Dem. maj.*
1860	47,458	43,927	88,385	531	....
1861	43,012	41,003	84,015	2,009	....
1862	39,782	30,648	70,430	9,134	....
1863	41,030	38,431	79,461	2,599	....
1864	39,820	34,168	74,988	5,651	....
1865	42,374	31,343	73,717	11,031	....
1866	43,974	43,443	87,417	531	....
1867	46,589	47,565	94,154	....	976
1868	48,784	50,541	99,325	....	1,757
1869	45,493	45,089	90,582	404	....
1870	42,285	44,130	87,415	....	813
1871	47,473	47,373	94,846	100	....

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is at a loss to know "what right the world has to raise a Public Library for Chicago," because the city was burned down in 1871, and not endow Pittsburgh with the same, because that city was burned in 1845. To hear these pitiful complaints, it would be supposed that England's generous gift of books to Chicago involved a heavy loss to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee, and other cities. We are at a loss to explain such a feeling, except as the reaction from the magnificent burst of good-will that saved for Chicago what the fire of October left to her. This reaction is, perhaps, inevitable, but it will quickly pass away, and take with it the apparent suspicion that we cunningly and wickedly burned up $200,000,000 worth of property in order to get a few thousand dollars' worth of books.

As the leaders of the Democratic party, one after the other, are resolving to have nothing to do with the Liberal Republicans, there must be a cause for it. That cause does not lie in any hope of electing a Democratic President, for there isn't life enough in the party to furnish nourishment for a well-founded hope. The only alternative that is left is to administer the estate in the interests of Grant, Morton, and Conkling. A significant hint of this course is furnished in the announcement in the New York *Evening Post*, that an understanding exists between the Custom House managers and the "Young Democracy" of that city, that Mr. O'Brien shall be the first Mayor under the new City Charter, and that his Democratic followers shall support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

When the sea gives up its dead, the United States may have a navy, but apparently not until then. We have strewn both oceans with wrecks, and lined our rotting ship-yards with rotting ships. In 1812, we conquered the Mistress of the Seas on her own element, and, in 1872, a third-rate power like Spain threatens to blockade our ports, and has the power to do so. Our commercial marine has been protected out of existence, and our navy proper is of about as much practical value as "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." If any man is to blame for this state of affairs, he should be dismissed from the position he has disgraced; and, if any system has brought it about, that system should be abandoned forevermore.

Since the visit of the Japanese Embassy to this country some rather unpleasant developments have been made touching Iwakura, the head of the Embassy. The *Overland China Mail* reports that the barbarous persecutions of the Christians in Japan have been revived again. The Prince of Saga is the instigator of these cruelties, and an official from the Mikado's Court is the superintending torturer. It is said that the number of intended victims is over 2,000, and that they will be seized and carried off in small drafts, so as to be put out of the way as quietly as possible. The *Mail* adds: "Iwakura, the official at the head of the Western Assembly, is one of the greatest supporters of this enormity." In view of this fact, would it not be well, before the Embassy leaves this country, for some of our philanthropists to take Iwakura one side, and, as he is desirous of getting some hints for the civilization of his country, commence to civilize him first, and show him that civilization is not confined to material progress alone, and that railways and telegraphs, free trade in rice and education of women, are of little consequence compared with freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience?

M. Thiers' testimony before the Committee to inquire into the causes of the Communist insurrection is very severe against the International Society, and has undoubtedly led to the order recently issued for its suppression. The President of the French Republic held that, under the disguise of effecting labor reforms, the International Society exerted itself to aggravate social troubles, and was always the auxiliary of disorder, and that what it calls securing the welfare of the people simply consists in changing the natural course of trade by riots and coalition of arms and money. His suggestion for the manner of its suppression was, that the mere fact of being a member should be held to be a misdemeanor. This method of dealing with private citizens would not answer in our Republic, but it may do in that of France.

Some sharp contrasts have been drawn between the literary advancement of England and America, as evinced by the number of men engaged in purely literary work in London and New York. No doubt there are many more such across the ocean, but the difference is largely accounted for by the fact that New York, with a population of less than 1,000,000, supports twenty-four daily papers, while London, with thrice that number of people, has only nine. It is evident that journalism, in our metropolis, absorbs a great deal of talent which would otherwise be devoted to purely literary pursuits. The great advantage that England has over us is her immense concentration of money, which allows (comparatively speaking) a large part of her people to do what they will, without fear of suffering from want, and so leads them to cultivate literature *per se*.

In 1866, General Crook swept the banks of the Columbia River bare of savages, and crushed forever the power of the Shoshones, who, up to that time, had robbed and murdered at their own sweet will. No doubt, some innocent blood was spilled, but the Civil War was too fresh in our memories for us to indulge in sickly sentimentality about the "wards of the nation," and stand supinely by while these "wards" were scalping and torturing the sons and daughters of the nation. In 1871, General Crook tried to crush the power of the Apaches, and was prevented by sentimentalism, embodied in the person of Vincent Colyer. In 1872, General Crook has tried again, and has been prevented by the appearance of General Howard on a "peace mission." Meanwhile, as our despatches say, "the Indians are now masters of almost the entire country" of Arizona.

Hitherto, a student-at-law in England could pass an examination or not, at his option, and was only required to live in a certain quarter of London a certain time, and eat a certain number of dinners at a certain place, in order to be dubbed a barrister. Sir Roundell Palmer has proposed the establishment of a Central Law School, where every aspirant shall be required to pass a searching examination before gaining his degree. Out of 10,000 solicitors in England and Wales, three-fifths have signed a petition for such an institution, so that it will probably be speedily founded. Some of the English journals are pleading hard for the retention of the dinner-custom, on the ground that it cultivates gentlemanliness, and will preserve the present high standard of the Bar from deterioration. The value of dinners in diplomacy was long since recognized, but this is a new idea.

The Pennsylvania papers relate the total failure of a much-needed reform in the coal-districts of that State. The traveller therein can tell the inhabitants thereof by the quantity of their chief staple that clings lovingly to face and hands. A young school-teacher attempted to put an end to this state of things among the children by issuing an edict that his pupils must be cleansed daily. This aroused bitter opposition. The Superintendent was appealed to, the teacher suspended, and an investigation ordered. When this seemed likely to sustain the wanton invasion of their right to be as dirty as they wished, the great unwashed gathered together and burned down the school-house. This proved effectual. The school-teacher has departed, and the ill-omened reform is heard of no more.

Louisiana seems to have carried the Mexican system of warfare into her politics. The parties fight under either, or any, or no flag with equal alacrity, and there is no end to the conflicting rumors of victory and defeat. Warmoth and Carter meet at Washington, and are reconciled only to be at swords' points the next day. Pinchback and Packard patch up a hollow truce, and on the morrow the latter denounces the former in a published address. There is another point of resemblance,—both parties in Mexico agree in robbing American citizens, and both parties in Louisiana agree in robbing American citizens there.

Montpelier has been called the most staid and conservative town in Vermont, but Montpelier has belied its reputation by electing a woman as Superintendent of Schools. This action amazed everybody; but more amazing still was the action of the official-elect (Mrs. Reed) in declining the position. She is an ardent believer in the divine right of women to be men, but refused to serve because she is not skilled in the duties, and any mistake would be made to tell against the whole theory of the right of women to vote and hold office. The combined wisdom and modesty of this reply are in striking contrast with the conduct of the adventuress who, on the strength of license in speech and act and plenty of money, aspires to the Presidency of the United States.

The Cabinet of the future looms up before us as a monstrosity hitherto undreamt of in our philosophy. The Colored Republican Convention of South Carolina demands that a negro shall be given a Cabinet appointment. We should hasten to grant this reasonable request; and then, of course, we must create some new offices, for the Cabinet-to-be must number a white and a colored American, a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scandinavian, while vacancies must be left for an Indian, an Alaskan, and a Chinaman. Then, too, if our "manifest destiny" is ever fulfilled, we must welcome a Cuban, a Canadian, and a Mexican, and can claim that we have a Government such as the world hath ne'er seen,—and will ne'er see again.

France has been in a state of sore perplexity as to what she should do with the Commune prisoners. They filled the galleys; they filled the jails; they filled the very court-yards of the jails. A steady course of judicial murders put a good many out of the way, but there were still a vast number left. However, the remainder are settling the question themselves by going mad at the rate of 1 per cent a month. All that France has to do, then, is to build insane asylums at a sufficiently rapid rate, and in eight years she will have all her uneasy spirits safely housed, unless, indeed, a new revolution puts them at the head of affairs again before that time.

PERSONAL.

The Japs take pepper in their ale.

—It is said that all South Carolina people who have pains go to Aiken.

—Lucy Stone has quit lecturing to attend to a little squalling Stone.

—Miss Collamer, of Vermont, owns $20,000 worth of railroad stock, and votes at the meetings.

—Dan Sullivan, of Concord, N. H., challenges any woman in the world to knit him for the championship.

—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams has taken passage in the steamer Russia, to sail from New York for Europe on the 24th of April.

—A North Carolina colored woman measures 7 feet around the waist. "Slim" chance for an embrace.

—A. T. Stewart had his entire establishment, consisting of 800 persons, vaccinated by the Health Department Inspectors on Tuesday morning.

—The Free-Thinking admirers of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll have presented that gentleman with a fine silver set.

—Patrick Donahoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, has $10,000 stock in a new Roman Catholic daily, which will soon appear in New York.

—United States Marshal, of Utah, is doing a very profitable business. He has now 128 prisoners in his custody waiting for trial.

—A Missouri husband obtained a divorce because his wife insisted on naming the baby "Forney."

—Lord Lisgar will be recalled from the Governor Generalship of Canada next summer; his successor is not yet named.

—One of the Japs, the other day, presented a lady clerk of the Treasury Department with a pair of elegant sleeve-buttons, telling her to present 'em to her beau.

—The editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* says he often saw the present General Hancock, barefooted, playing marbles on the sidewalks of Norristown.

—Miss Adelia Trafton, the author of "The American Girl Abroad," is the daughter of the Rev. Mark Trafton, a Methodist clergyman of Massachusetts.

—Mrs. Ellen Vanderbilt, wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., died suddenly at her residence in West Hartford, Conn., on Monday last, of pneumonia.

—The late Dr. Dean, of Franklin, Mass., endowed the Dean Academy, bearing his name, with $250,000 during his life, and with $300,000 by will.

—A prominent saloon on one of the principal streets of Windsor, Ont., is kept by Mathew & Mark; the two bartenders are named Luke and John.

—The friends of a young couple in Illinois who desired to elope, gave a concert in a school-house for their benefit, which realized $5, and with this they started.

—Peter Genet, a native of Albany, but for thirty years a resident of the Sandwich Islands, has found a long-lost brother in the person of ex-Senator Henry W. Genet, of New York.

—A North Carolina State Senator has been fined $1 for shooting robins on the public highway, and he asks "What's the use of being a Legislator if highway robin is not to be suppressed."

—Matthew Van Courtland, of Detroit, has leased Belle Isle for a period of ten years, at a total rental of $4,600. He is to pay $300 per annum the first two years, and $500 per annum the remaining eight years.

—Mr. Waters, an ancient fisherman residing near Seneca River, New York, had his twenty-second child, a son, born to him last Sunday night. Mr. Waters himself is 82 years of age and his better half 50.

—The Greeley statue fund now amounts to $16,000. Designs for the proposed statue are to be invited from all sculptors who wish to compete, and a committee of three will be appointed to make the selection.

—The old story is revived, but the figures are given this time: The salary of the head cook at the Parker House is $4,500 per annum; the salary of the President of Harvard College is $4,000 per annum; and the salary of the Mayor of Chelsea is $400 per annum.

—There are but two survivors of those who took an active part in making Mount Auburn, Boston, a rural cemetery: Dr. Jacob Bigelow, who was its founder and projector, and Alexander Wadsworth, who made the first topographical survey.

—Olive Logan commenced one of her lectures at Newark, recently, with the remark, "When ever I see a pretty girl, I want to clasp her in my arms." "So do we," shouted the boys in the gallery. For a moment Olive was nonplussed, but, recovering her self-possession, she replied, "Well, boys, I don't blame you."

—The wife of President John Adams was born in 1744, and she says of her youth: "Female education, in the best families, went no further than writing and arithmetic, and, in some few and rare instances, music and dancing." When the Boston schools were reorganized in 1790, girls were admitted during the summer months only, when there were not boys enough to fill them.

—The Swedish colony in Maine has a professional opera-singer, a Mrs. Nowman. During the winter the Swedes dress warmer than their Yankee neighbors. Skin jackets, fur-lined overcoats, and fur-lined boots are worn. The wooden snow-shoes used enable the Swede, with the aid of a pole he carries, to glide over the snow in utter defiance of drifts.

—A Nashua (N. H.) fisherman, who recently visited the bayous of Winnipiseogee in search of pickerel, hired a high-priced assistant to show him the grounds, cut holes, etc. On the return trip, after three days of bad luck, the high-priced assistant remarked: "Wal, Mr. ——, I didn't think how you'd ketch many. You see, the fact is, I seined 'em all last fall."

—A San Francisco paper is put out of benevolence by a little fun at its expense, and says:

> We regard the atrocious correspondent as an infernal fiend, a false-tongued midnight monster, a red-handed assassin, a thief, a he school-marm, a fraud, a ghost, and an unpleasant person! We esteem him a pea-green demon of the steaming pit, with a cotton-wood tail, eyes in his sides, and a cork neck, studded with hot door-knobs! If there is anything worse than this, we think him that.

—The New York *World* gives these incidents of the rise in the price of Erie stock: "A lame boy who was employed as a messenger in a telegraph office induced a gentleman, who had implicit confidence in his honesty, to lend him a moderate sum, and soon retired with a profit of $1,500. A grocer in a small town on the Hudson, happening to be in the city, dipped in and made a little fortune of $34,000."

—The Washington *Republican* of March 27 says:

> Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, the Swamp Angel correspondent of the New York *Herald*, whose experience among the outlaws of North Carolina for several days past has attracted much attention, arrived here last evening *en route* for New York, with only 55 cents in his pocket, and that the gift of one of the Swamp Angels. He has himself a sort of bandit look, had cultivated his whiskers, mustache, and flowing hair to appear as much as possible like a genteel stage pirate, and narrated many instances of his expedition almost as thrilling as the stories told in the days of Captain Kyd. He left for New York on the 9 o'clock train last night, and will resume his arduous task of writing up the "Children in the Woods" as soon as he can make a raise and get a clean shirt.

—Miss Amelia Hamel, the daughter of J. B. Hamel, of Havana, at present a commission merchant of Havana, who was married to Prince Luis de Bourbon in New York in 1869, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and whose marriage had not till recently been recognized by any of the groom's family, has now been recognized by the Count and Countess de Aquila (the parents of the Prince), and also by Francis II., ex-King of Naples, and chief of the family. The ex-King has also bestowed the title of Count and Countess of Roca Guglielma on the young couple.

—In New York, on Wednesday, Edward Pluck was at the bar of the General Sessions, and, when Recorder Hackett was about to sentence him, an officer passed a piece of paper to Assistant District Attorney Sullivan. Having read it, Mr. Sullivan asked the Court to suspend sentence, and order an officer to attend the prisoner to his mother's funeral. Her remains were accompanied to a cemetery by her son as a convicted felon. He was then taken back to the Tombs to be sent to Sing Sing.

—The Detroit *Post* of March 28 says:

> One of the seconds of John C. Heenan, in his pugilistic encounter with ex-Congressman John Morrissey, at Long Point, several years ago, is now proprietor of a hostelry on Windsor avenue. He was once an exponent of the manly art himself, and bears several marks on his countenance to tell of hard fought battles. In his possession are two large canvas banners, emblematic of Tom Sayers' battles, which were hung upon the outer walls when Heenan and Sayers made their "starring" tour under canvas, through England, after their fight for the "championship of the world." The old pugilist is a quiet, peaceable citizen now, and his chief delight is to sit down, with a well-filled pipe, and recount the exploits of his youthful days.

—Hilary Brunot died in Allegheny City, Pa., on Tuesday, at the residence of his son, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was born in Philadelphia in 1795, two years after which date his father, the late Felix Brunot, removed with his family to Pittsburgh, then a mere frontier post. In his youth, Mr. Brunot received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1814, a few weeks after that event fleshing his young sword at the battle of Fort Erie, and being promoted for gallant conduct. Resigning his commission in 1821, he entered upon business pursuits.

WASHINGTON.

A Half-Cocked Man---The Navy Investigation---Ha! Cattell.

The Fine Girl and Madame Buxom in the Lobby.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia---Influence of Executive Hash.

Carl Schurz in His Misery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Robert B. Roosevelt has nominally severed connection with the New York *Citizen*, a weekly paper which has had at different times considerable influence in local politics and light literature, but which has lately demonstrated the unfitness of its proprietor to lead a political career, owing to his want of moral pluck, optimism, and dilettanteism.

ROOSEVELTANA.

We have never succeeded in this country in producing a good imitation of the English sportsman-statesman. When an American, ambitious of public honors, divides his time between running for Congress and mending artificial flies to catch trout, he generally spoils two vocations, and realizes Johnson's definition of angling,—"a worm at one end of the pole, and a fool at the other." No large movement, like that at Cincinnati, could be expected to develop without some gentle intellect within the Democratic party popping up from the pursuit of plover and fan-tail duck to muddle things. The New York *Citizen* and its proprietor enjoy the honor of having started out with more liberal objects, and slipping up oftener when nearly at the point of victory, than any concern in circulation. Mr. Roosevelt could have been Governor of New York State had he continued to lead in the movement against Tammany Hall as unflinchingly as he appeared to begin it. Nearly at the last moment he turned about, left the Reform organization, and defended Sweeny, and other men carried off the prizes. Now, when Grant is in danger, behold! the same fishing-rod and pair of blue spectacles come up somewhere from the marshes to scare away the more timid game. Napoleon once said that Sidney Smith had lost him his destiny; that fishing-rod and the breech-loading fowling-piece have done the same thing for a very able man in Robert B. Roosevelt. Go on, now! Shoot birds and catch fish, and don't be making amateur sportsmanship out of big reforms. Take your artificial fly out of politics!

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

The following startling conversation was overheard in a well-known butcher-shop, near the Arlington Hotel, about a fortnight ago:

Appear the new Commanderess of the Navy, rosy, and with a fine wealth of gray hair, and determined to deserve her new honors:

"I want to pay this bill" (presenting a book); but, before I pay it, I want these things explained. Come here, man. What do you mean by charging eight cents apiece for oysters to Secretary Robeson?"

"Well, when Mr. Robeson was a bachelor, and got up his dinners, he used to come over to us, give his order, and say he wanted the very best the market afforded. We used to pick his oysters out particularly, sometimes turning over a whole sloop-load to give him half a bushel; and that is why they cost eight cents apiece, madam?"

"Well, if he has been eating in that foolish way, I suppose I must pay this monstrous price; but *now* I propose to go myself, or make him go, every morning to the Centre Market, and see if we cannot reform this price, even if we have to eat smaller oysters."

The horrible situation of the former worthy bachelor official may now be imagined,—deprived of his oysters at eight cents apiece, and the barrel-full of terrapin, that he kept alive in the back-yard to look at for an appetite, turned out to crawl along the streets, and make convivial people who stumble upon them suppose they have an attack of the jim-jams and see things.

STAND AND DELIVER.

From gay to grave brings us to the subject of frauds in the Navy Department, which have now led to an Investigating Committee. When Mr. Robeson came here, his rubicund face, portly body, and disposition to show out his brandy-bottle when anybody called, and his waddling, self-enjoying gait, led to the popular belief that he was a harmless, inefficient discovery of Mr. Borie; and hence, when the Navy began to show signs of decrepitude and falling into disorder, it was thought to be the consequence of its controller's inefficiency. Within the past five or six months, however, men's eyes have been opened here, and the Navy Department is now believed to be handled with more method than had been supposed, and that the method is charged to be for the personal aggrandizement of two gentlemen from New Jersey, one of whom the President appointed on the Civil Service Commission. I have been told in Philadelphia that Mr. Cattell names the persons to supply ship provisions and naval stores, and that it is a current remark amongst dealers of that class that "Aleck Cattell must be seen" before anything can be got.

A HINT.

The Committee might do well to investigate a legend, publicly told about the city, of how the Naval Fund, amounting, it is said, to about ten million of dollars, came to be deposited with the house of Jay Cooke & Co. Some time ago, you will remember, the State Department took its Foreign Fund, without provocation, from the hands of the Barings, where it had remained for fifty years, and transferred it to the comparatively unknown house of Henry Clews & Co. It was not commented on at the time that the thrice greater deposits of the Navy were sent to Jay Cooke & Co., and it is a well-known fact that this ten millions or so generally lies a year in advance in the hands of the bankers, who have the use of the money. It is related here that this Naval Fund was manœuvered into the house of Cooke & Co., by two ladies who move in fairly high social circles of Washington, and that the Cashier of one of our banks hit upon these persons to conduct the diplomacy with the head of the Navy. As a result, both of them have risen from comparative indigence to inhabit large establishments and disport themselves right nobly. This is the first directly-indicated case of female lobbying in high circles which has been set down. It may be well to say that, if women undertake this business, they descend to the plane of men, and must not expect to escape exposure and reprobation, whatever their connections or accomplishments.

THE BOYS THAT FIGHT FOR BITTEN APPLES.

The usual number of cat-calls, pooh-poohs, and cries of "Where is your man?" "How can you do it?" and so forth, are now running through the two-term papers, as to the Cincinnati Convention; and a thousand lies a day are told by telegraph and mail to fret the souls of fearful adversaries. I am able to say, from almost daily knowledge, that, of the leaders in the Liberal movement, including Mr. Sumner, Justice Davis, Mr. Schurz, and the rest, none among them have made statements of any kind, and none will make statements until that Convention shall meet and act. Its affairs are handled from within by expert men, long acquainted with the management of Presidential campaigns. It will be an ardent and respectable gathering in every sense; any chaps of the Administration going there to make noise will be handed over to the police; and the nominee will be worthy of the spirit which this movement has shown from the first. A definition of the Cincinnati Convention might be a gathering of Republicans to compel the Republican party to keep its promises of Amnesty, Reconstruction, and Reform. The usual amount of wriggling and bargaining is going on at the White House, to bring in the more weak and pliable State Governors, and folks of some small passing consideration, who do not know their own minds, and would rather eat one good dinner at the White House than walk a citizen under good government for four years. The Philadelphia Convention might as well save to the office holders the expense of meeting; for it is cut, dried, and smoked; and all they are fussing about now is to turn Mr. Colfax off the ticket, and put on somebody who has not found a chair up to the present time soft enough for him.

THE VICE.

About one thousand lies, more or less, have been sent about the Vice Presidency and this Convention; but, whether Mr. Colfax, or Mr. Grant, or any of them, deny the fact or not, we all know in Washington City, from hearing the Aids-de-Camp and guard-room fellows talk, that somebody is desired on the cut-and-dried ticket whose purity of life will not reflect so unpleasantly upon the top of affairs. The ticket was a Kangaroo one at the beginning, in intellect if not in character, and the hind-part has been growing higher all the time, and, if it goes on growing, the animal must proceed by somersaults.

HALLOO!

Picking up the weekly Administration *Transparency*, last Saturday evening, and noticing cartoons of Carl Schurz as *Iago*, *Mephistopheles*, and several other demons, I was a little taken aback to see that gentleman arm in arm with Mr. George William Curtis,—the latter apparently reciting some passages from the Sermon on the Mount and the novel of "Trumps" to his demoniac friend. Said I: "Can this be, or is it some de-reems? Perhaps, if Schurz is *Mephistopheles*, Curtis may be *Marguerite*, and here is some seduction going on."

As we sail,
As we sail.

However, the White House dinner will turn light and feminine heads, as we have seen in the case of the Honorable Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, who has been and gone once more, and whose imagination was exercised by the smell of Executive hash, to the extent of sending to certain journals two or three despatches, which, had they been written by me, would have been called unreliable, reprehensible, and unwrong. We want a plank in the Cincinnati Convention to compel the President to take his dinners away from home,—say at the Washington House, where Senator Wilson has boarded these ten year. But stop! Even the dinners at the Washington House have their influence; for Mr. Wilson, after calling on Mr. Sumner, returns to his hotel, takes food, and immediately helps to circulate two or three of that class of whoppers which the "two-term newspapers" chew the cud upon for a week. I have talked with Mr. Sumner several times, and, while nothing much can be got out of him, I am able to say that that statesman thinks the present Administration has been the worst we have ever had, and he believes that, in four years more, it will exceed itself for vicious imbecility. So, whether he goes to Cincinnati or not, people who think the same thing do mean to go there and say some more.

THE FLAT FORM OF THE PLATFORM.

No political body ever met which has a greater pick of topics to write upon the wall for the world to see, than this Liberal body.

First: The Supreme Court packed, to reopen a question and change a solemn decision.

Next: Two hundred and seventy-five millions collected a year at the frontier,—enough to debauch the whole Twelve Apostles, if we made them Collectors of our big ports.

Next: Carpet-baggery, which has accomplished nothing toward reconstruction, has saddled two or three generations to come with debts, made repudiation possible in five States, and filled the Senate of the United States with a set of men not abler, and much smaller, and fully as bad in motive, as Jay Gould, Jim Fisk, or William M. Tweed. Had the Republican party, in the spirit of wisdom and liberality, permitted the Southern people, as in the case of Virginia, to conduct their own affairs and work out their own salvation, we should have had to-day, through all the Gulf States,—perhaps not excepting South Carolina,—as orderly and exemplary Commonwealths as the great battle-ground of the Rebellion has been made. The Executive gang insisted on enough Senators to confirm, without question, all its nominations,—even if it took a thief to do it, or a United States regular army officer prostituting his epaulettes to climb into the Senate.

Next: The Civil Service, which is, in the estimation of every observer throughout the country, worse to-day than it was in Buchanan's Administration. Tom Murphy is no improvement on Augustus Schell. Senators, like Pomeroy, can write to Indian Agents, on a proposition to steal one-half the profits of Indian annuities, that "This proceeding is recognized by the Departments here." If the Administration was named Balaam, the very ass on which it rides would open its mouth to condemn it.

Next: The prostitution of the two-term policy, which has fully opened the eyes of millions of men to the opportunities for despotism afforded in this way. Four years under universal suffrage is time enough for any President to show what is in him; and we think we know what is *not* in this one.

Next: The aggressions of the Executive arm upon the co-ordinate Legislative body,—used to the extent of turning out of his Committee the man who formed the Republican party in the East, and conducted its foreign policy in perfect harmony and with perfect satisfaction for years, as if he were an old glove to be tossed away because he was too old to bow upon his knees to a President and vote the Santo Domingo project, which would have extinguished a black Republic in our Tropics.

Next: The gradual disappearance of Commonwealth government by repeated aggressions; not always sinister, but frequently growing out of mere stupidity on the part of the central personality. The use of a United States cutter to break up a Legislature in time of peace, under the order of the President's brother-in-law, was a piece of despotism for which the parties concerned should have been brought to law and made to suffer.

Finally: Ignorance and incompetency in all our affairs; incapability to answer questions from the Legislature as to expenditures; inability to detect frauds going on for years under the ruling eye; disappearance of immense quantities of war material and ships, and failure to account satisfactorily for them; and eight or nine investigations going on effectively at the same time by Congress. These things ought to indicate that, if the Administration is that Republican party which the youth and character of the country have supported for twelve years, its elegy should be:

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.

When, after this recital, the new popular movement, in the light of things as they are, comes to the positive planks of its platform, there need be nothing more said than that the Republican party, for the sake of the whole country, has risen up and proposes to resume its directory, purge itself, and deserve a future as well as an obituary.

WO IS ME, ALHAMA!

Some folks—to read the two-term papers and the weekly Post-Office printing—would think that what are called "the recalcitrant" Senators, the contumacious Senators, the mud-slingers, etc., etc., had lost all social *status* in Washington; that they came home every day with nobody to speak to them on the road, and ate their porridge in silence, crying in it meantime. These journals entertain the notion of the old theologians, that the White House is surrounded by cherubim and seraphim, is under the full rays of the shining sun, and that, gathered around it, the mighty Republican host are waving palms and singing hymns in particular metre. It is supposed that, gathered together there, are the Indian Ring and the Peace Society, the American Manufacturer and the Methodist Church, Wm. D. Kelley and the Genius of Liberty, "and sich;" and that drumming, fifing, and Hosannah singing ascend perpetually, as if Gilmore's new orchestra were doing duty, and the cannons of Appomattox and the Wilderness chimed in the chorus.

I live two or three blocks from the White House,—although I have not lately been in it, except to one reception,—and it looks to me like a very dull place of abode. Few people go in or come out, and the daily printed list of names of callers does not show well for eminence or conviviality. People tell me that the reporter of the New York *Times* gets as much cigar-smoke puffed into his face as Mr. Dana, and is dismissed with the same humph and nod as the rest. Conversation is not said to be very logical, nor behavior very impressive. Once every day, a pair of fine horses come up from the new stable, covered all over with blue blanket armor, circus-fashion, on which blankets are emblazoned such imposing names as "Egypt,"—Egypt being a good name, in view of the darkness existing in those parts. The carriage seldom takes any but ladies away; but the Chief Magistrate, along toward evening, with a pocket full of cigars, strolls out, wearing that peculiar look of a man lost in a strange city, and puffs slowly down the Avenue. The office-holders turn out and peep at him, and say, after the fashion of Captain Cuttle: "He never made a clock, but if he had made a clock, Lord! how that clock would go!"

VISIT TO A WRETCH.

From this sort of supreme happiness, I turned, a few nights ago, to the home of one of these miserable, railing Senators, who get up investigations. It was a missionary visit, with no other object than to help the poor man concerned eat his porridge, and console him on the termination of his career. The lights were streaming from the windows of the good, bulky house of Carl Schurz. There were lights in the first story, and the second story, and the third story. Lights burned at the door-steps, and carriages were rumbling and crowding all round about.

"Heavens!" said I, "how the wretch brazens it out! He hires these carriages to come here, and runs an extravagant gas-bill, to make people believe that he has guests."

When I entered the door, a negro took my coat and hat.

"Here," said I, "is hypocrisy in another form. This enemy of the interests of the black man, has found one chap of that race degraded enough to enter his service. It is a put-up job!"

Entering the parlors, I saw pictures, and reflected on the power of art to remain with us after ambition is gone, and we are "busted." The house belonged to Mrs. Dahlgren, the widow of the gun-making Admiral, and her paintings were scattered amongst Mr. Schurz's. The emissary of all the monarchs of Europe played it very fine in the matter of pictures. He had some of Kaulbach's drawings of *Marguerite* at the well, *Mephistopheles* courting old *Martha*,—and which probably Mr. Nast saw when here on a visit to this house, and carried away as an idea for a cartoon. The deceased Republican Admiral, however, did have a pretty heavy taste for dignitaries, and I noticed one enormous portrait of Marshal Soult, covered all over with blazonry. It was almost as big as that fireboard-picture of the illimitable Executive Dent family at the White House.

In the back room, I met the ruined man and his family, assembled around the piano. He was playing a duet with his wife, and, although I know but little about music, somebody told me it was an extraordinary good performance.

"Alas!" said I, "O woman, when pain and anguish wring the brow, a ministering angel thou," or words to that effect.

The man who had missed his career got up and shook hands with me, and then we shook hands all round with the children. Tears were nearly in my eyes; but those deserted folks played their part superbly, giving the best imitation of laughter "I ever heard in all my life,"—as Samuel Pepys might say. There was Agatha, the eldest, a fine young lady, educated at Hamburg, speaking English with that marvellous ease and skill which distinguish her father. There was Marianna, another pretty girl, not far up in her teens, whose florid hair and profile were as spiritual as Schiller's; and I was told that, up-stairs, was a new baby, aged 18 months, bearing the name of Carl Lincoln Schurz. I could scarcely believe my ears when the mother said:

"I hope he will be as good as his names."

After a while,—evidently on the same mission of consolation I came for,—a large number of people dropped in, as if they had been in the habit of doing so. There were a couple of Senators, two or three artists, and as many musicians, all known to the country as well as in Washington. These were accompanied by ladies of different ages, some young and handsome, and others bearing evidence of quiet, serene, reposed lives; and at last—I knew I should find him out!—came nearly the whole of the Foreign Legations at the Capital. There was Kurd Von Schlozer, of the German Empire,—a fine, energetic, perfectly Democratic little man, below the middle age,—life and animation all over him, and making the most courageous attempts to speak English, and laughing at his own failures. I knew it was all done to keep up the spirits of this "recalcitrant" Senator, and I was about to ask the depth of Von Schlozer's sympathies for Schurz, when he opened his mouth and told me that he was from Lubec, whence Schurz started, after the rescue of his old College Professor, to cross the North Sea; and I knew at once that it was a conspiracy between these two to make things appear easy and harmonious. Next, there was Baron Charles Lederer, the Austrian Envoy,—a fine, quiet, superb man, of the middle age, with a beautiful round head, iron-gray hair, and a profile like a blooded King's. He also seemed to be affable, and in the habit of coming to this house; and I attributed this to the fact that he did not know our institutions and the horrible collapse which Schurz had experienced. Then, we had four or five young chaps, belonging to these Legations,—one of whom, Von Arnim, was indicated as a scion of one of the oldest families in Europe. The officer in charge of the Russian Legation; Count Corti, the Italian Minister; and several Spanish *attaches*, also came in with ladies, and there were less form and ceremony than I have ever seen at American parties.

"Here," said an American to me, "you see Schurz *en famille*. He opens his house this way every other Saturday."

Really, I hardly knew whether I stood on my head or my heels,—to find a man driven from the face of power comforted in adversity by so many people. Plenty of Americans were present, amongst them some folks who ought to have been with the President's set, but, to my surprise, none of them asked me not to mention the fact that they visited this house.

I am afraid that I can never go to that house again, if I say that I saw the most beautiful girl there whom I ever met,—ahem! *one* excepted—a niece, I was told, of Governor Swann, of Baltimore. I heard also the best music and singing that I ever heard in Washington. The only positive evidence that Schurz was a German spy that I had, was the fact that he led me up to the table with two or three other of his consolers, and poured out some wonderfully good red wine from the banks of the Neckar. About 1 o'clock we all came away, and I was in such an agitated frame of mind that I fell immediately asleep under the apprehension that I had enjoyed myself.

What is to become of us,—what can save this Government,—if the man who has been solemnly read out of society by the New York *Times*, and driven from the face of his adopted Government, shall still be encouraged in his audacity by the purest, most learned, and most distinguished men and women of Washington City?

I call upon Louis Jennings, of London, and Thomas Nast, of Bavaria, to answer this conundrum.

As for me, unless I am turned out of the party, I mean to go to that house again! I want some more of that red wine, some more of that music, and another look at that pretty girl!

GATH.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Galesburg has been honored by a visit from Philip Clarke, who, at the time of the Blackhawk war, was the Orderly Sergeant of Captain Abraham Lincoln's company. The command was organized at New Salem, Sangamon County, and marched thence to Wisconsin. During the march the company halted and bivouacked on the present site of Knoxville, then a trading point, with a notion store and a log cabin for the residence of the storekeeper and his family. Galesburg and all Knox County was at that time a wilderness, solitary and unbroken. Peoria was then known as Fort Clarke, a small military post, with a few straggling log huts.

—Longfellow, the poet, has sent an order for a picture to Harry Hilliard, the Aurora artist.

—Mr. M. L. Sullivan, the mammoth farmer of Ford County, has ordered 56 corn planters from a Galesburg factory. His farm comprises 40,000 acres, and the cost of the corn planters will be $5,065.

—The Illinois River is now open throughout its navigable length, but the steamboat cut connecting the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the river at LaSalle is still heavily ice bound, and there is no immediate prospect of a thaw. Moreover, there is not water enough below the Henry dam to float any of the large number of the loaded canal boats which have been all winter in that port awaiting a freshet.

—The ice men of Peru and LaSalle are in a quandary. The low stage of water will not permit of the passage of their boats down the river, and as there is no present prospect of a rise they are anything but cheerful. Ice boats usually go down in February.

IOWA.

Dubuque has subscribed $4,500 for a new Baptist Church.

—A Union Stock Yard Company has been organized in Burlington, with a capital stock of $100,000.

—An Irish colony of 40 families will emigrate next month from Dubuque County to Clay and Union Counties, Dakota Territory, where they will build a Catholic Church.

—An organized band of burglars seems to be in operation along the Mt. Pleasant road, between Burlington and Danville. The majority of the houses were entered during the past week, and considerable money and goods stolen. They first drug the inmates and then plunder the buildings. The headquarters of the band is supposed to be at Burlington.

—Says the Davenport *Democrat*: "The famous W. H. Webb's fine seven-year-old Bashaw stallion, Bull of the Woods, having got abroad, he was visited the other day by Mr. Hugh N. Orr, a well-known horse-breeder near Denver, who was satisfied to pay Mr. Webb about $2,000, and straightway ship him home."

WISCONSIN.

Orrin Smith, the missing City Clerk of La Crosse, has not been heard from, and it is believed that he has been foully dealt with.

—A minister from Johnstown purchased money orders at the Janesville Post Office, the other day, giving in payment nearly seventy dollars in one, two, three, and five cent pieces. The amount was raised by small collections in one of the Johnstown churches.

—The La Crosse *Leader* says the large number of raftsmen in that city indicate that the loggers are breaking camp and coming out of the woods, having had a successful season for putting in logs.

—Levi Houts and Thomas Mathews have discovered a vein of lead ore on Indian Creek, in Richland County, which promises to yield well.

INDIANA.

Nine trains of cars leave Fort Wayne within fifteen minutes every afternoon in the week.

—The Commissioners of Parke County have made an appropriation of $5,000 to be expended in a geological survey of the county. They expect to strike coal.

—The Terre Haute Baptists will erect a $30,000 house of worship this summer.

—Gentlemen from Pittsburgh are negotiating the purchase of the New Albany Glass Works, and it is probable that this factory will soon recommence operations under their management.

MICHIGAN.

C. L. Penny, of Port Huron, is now engaged in filling a contract to furnish the French navy with 3,000 oars. They are made of the best quality of white ash, and are from 14½ to 22½ feet in length. They are shipped in the rough, and are finished at the Government workshops at Havre, France. Four car loads have already been shipped to New York.

—Only once since the first white men settled in the Traverse region has the weather been as cold as during the past winter.

—At Plymouth, March 12, Ganrett and Anna Ramsdell, parents of the well known Ramsdells of the Traverse section and Manistee, celebrated their golden wedding. The bride and groom each received an American gold watch; the bride a morning dress, with gold buttons and gold embroidery; the groom a gold headed cane; and each numerous smaller presents and $30 in gold coin.

—In sentencing John W. Hulin, at Jackson, on Thursday morning, Judge Higby said:

> I think myself it is a shame—at any rate, I think it wrong—that salaries should be attached to responsible positions in a State of the wealth, population, and magnitude of this, which are inadequate to support the best talent that can be brought to the discharge of the duties they involve. I hope the time is not far distant when this will be remedied. But, at the same time, the fact that the salary is small cannot be urged as a vindication, nor even as a mitigation of this offence.

—Some weeks ago mention was made of a sewing-machine that a Kalamazoo lady had purchased, but could not use, because it "shocked" her every time she attempted to use it. The machine was returned. When in motion after dark electric sparks will fly from it from all sides, and illuminations are distinctly seen.

MINNESOTA.

One thousand acres of flax will be sown on Clark W. Thompson's farm at Wells, this spring.

—A cheese factory goes into operation in Blue Earth County the 1st of May. Mr. E. S. Rich, of Lake Crystal, has commenced the erection of a building 66 by 20 feet, two stories, for that purpose, and has sent for the machinery. It will have a present capacity of 250 cows.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

E. BAGGOT,

(Formerly of Baggot & Almey 163 and 165 Lake-st.) is again in the burned district, at

132 FIFTH-AV.

With new and latest designs of

Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c.

In large stock. 132 Fifth-av., one door north of Madison-st.

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...f cars leave Fort Wayne within ...every afternoon in the week. ...issioners of Parke County have ...priation of $5,000 to be expended ...survey of the county. They ex... ...oel.

...Haute Baptists will erect a $30,000 ...ip this summer.

...from Pittsburgh are negotiating ...r the New Albany Glass Works, ...le that this factory will soon re... ...rations under their management.

MICHIGAN.

...of Port Huron, is now engaged in ...act to furnish the French navy ... They are made of the best qual... ...sh, and are from 14½ to 22½ feet in ...are shipped in the rough, and are ...Government workshops at Havre, ...car loads have already been ship... ...ork.

...since the first white men settled in ...region has the weather been as cold ...past winter.

...uth, March 13, Garrett and Anna ...rents of the well known Ramsdells ...e section and Manistee, celebrated ...edding. The bride and groom each ...American gold watch; the bride a ...s, with gold buttons and gold em... ...e groom a gold headed cane; and ...e smaller presents and $30 in gold

...cing John W. Halls, at Jackson, on ...rning, Judge Higby said:

...elf it is a shame—at any rate, I think ...salaries should be attached to respon... ...in a state of the wealth, population, ...of this, which are inadequate to sup... ...ions that can be brought to the dis... ...ulties they involve. I hope the time ...when this will be remedied. But, as ...the fact that the salary is small can... ...a vindication; nor even as a mitiga... ...ence.

...ks ago mention was made of a sow ...that a Kalamazoo lady had pur... ...ould not use, because it "shocked" ...e she attempted to use it. The ma... ...turned. When in motion after dark ...s will fly from it from all sides, and ...are distinctly seen.

MINNESOTA.

...and acres of flax will be sown on ...mpson's farm at Wells, this spring, ...factory goes into operation in Blue ...y the 1st of May. Mr. E. S. Rich, of ...has commenced the erection of a ...y 30 feet, two stories, for that pur... ...as sent for the machinery. It will ...capacity of 250 cows.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

E. BAGGOT,

...Burgess & Almey 162 and 164 Lake-st. h... ...again in the burned district, at ...139 FIFTH-AV. ...th new and latest designs of ...ures, Plumbing Material, &c. ...ck. 132 Fifth-av., one door north of

THE MURDERED PRINCESS.

...tiful Corpse Given Up by the ...—A Diamond-Studded Dagger ...in Her Bosom—A Noble Roman ...in Mourning—Prince Erberto ...the Girl's Lover, Suspected of ...

...Correspondence of the New York Sun.

...found mystery has lately alarmed the ...of Rome. On last Tuesday even... ...before the hour when hundreds ...h and convent bells proclaim the ...set sun, and "The Angelus," the ...up the corpse of a richly-attired ...that historic structure known as ...Molle. The dead lady was first ...d by a vender of fish, who imme... ...made known the sad fact to the ...in charge of the toll-gate ...vicinity of Ponte Molle. The ...described as that of a supremely ...woman of not more than 18 ...years. Her dress was of buff ...trimmed with rich laces and beads. ...bands were fastened by gold but... ...h bearing the monogram C. C. In ...om was plunged a dagger with dia... ...studded hilt, and a faint stream of ...s discernible on the dress. Profuse ...curls hung dishevelled over her ...s and face, and on a plain white col... ...ed to her dress below the dagger... ...was written in blood: "Vendetta." ...body was removed to the police... ...n in the Ponte Molle district, and for ...days nothing further was heard of the ...ly occurrence, either from the ...authorities. The matter was ...of carefully by strong men, ...der women discussed the mys... ...ith bated breath. Wherefore? Be... ...the palace of the Chigi family was ...with silence and sorrow over the unac... ...ble absence of its fairest member, the ...and charming Catarina Chigi. That ...Tiber had found and given her up— ...accused a terrible crime or refused to ...a foul murder—not a member of the ...house would believe or confess. Here ...the mystery for three days, at the end ...h time an enterprising newspaper ...as the *Gazetta del Popolo* gave a de... ...and fearless account of the strange ...of Catarina Chigi, who left her ...y home on the 26th of February last ...giving further notice of where she ...going than "I will walk as far as ...on the Corso." From that hour ...had been heard of the Princess Chigi ...the identification of her corpse, of ...I will write below, having certain ...stances to relate with reference to ...of Catarina previous to her myste... ...disappearance.

...Aldobrandini family is one of the oldest ...st noble in Rome. In its annals are ...es of illustrious and chivalrous rel... ...who followed the Knights of St. John ...Templars; names that won laurels ...y Crusade, and even heroes who pit... ...ir valor and strength against the ...of wicked King Attila. Several emi... ...pes saw the light first within an ...andini palace, and Cardinals, Arch... ...Canons, Monsignors, captains, guards ...ic Senators hail from the house of ...andini. To this memorable family ...is-Pamphili, the Borghesi, the Bras... ...the fast-waning Orsini are closely ...The suitor of Catarina Chigi for ...years was Erberto Giuglio, a prince ...est Aldobrandini-Borghesi blood. All ...ility of Rome anticipated the mar... ...of Prince Erberto and the Princess ...as almost inevitable. Their inti... ...ad grown so ardent that all the friends ...rina sedulously avoided all but the ...rmal bearing toward her upon all ...s, a point of etiquette to which Ro... ...ntlemen attach grave importance. It ...wever, remarked that during the ...days, or the "octave," preceding the ...Catholic feast of the Immaculate ...tion (Dec. 8), the fair Princess Cata... ...Chigi performed that ascetic religious ...of devotions known as a spiritual re...

...retreat is generally conducted in ...aries and colleges for men, and in ...s and female schools for women. ...the spiritual retreat a solemn and ...ting silence is strictly observed, and ...rise until bed-time each day a regu... ...of devotions is attended to. For the ...ance of this rigid *role* of devotional ...s, the Princess Catarina di Chigi se... ...the Convent of the Carmelite Nuns, ...is situated at a sufficiently remote ...from Rome to render it free from ...attractions and conducive to the ...le exercise of a young woman's re... ...propensities. The announcement ...arina had gone on a retreat sugges... ...many of her friends that she was ...a spiritual preparation for matri... ...So thought Erberto Giuglio, junior ...the House of Aldobrandini-Borg... ...the affianced lover of Catarina di

...8th of December last (Feast of the ...iate Conception) concluded the ...retreat of Catarina, and the follow... ...ys she bade adieu to the Carmelite ...Frascati, then returned to the gayety, ...and magnificence of her Roman ...She was welcomed as heartily and ...ny as though she had been absent ...r. But it was easily perceivable to ...at the pious sisters of the Carmelite ...d in some degree produced an omin... ...ge in the proclivities and demean... ...the young Princess. Only two ...before Catarina was a fashionable ...the world, fond of amusements even ...Now a peculiar calmness and se... ...ad subdued her mirthfulness, and a ...staidness and composure had re... ...her ringing laughter, her songs and ...Yet he of the house of Aldobrandini ...r with great passion, for of all things ...orld he was constantly and fervent... ...ted to Catharine of Chigi. The ...which had come over her did not de... ...from his usual visits. They became, ...even more frequent. He could not ...that some person had tampered with ...sentiments of love, and his heart ...with indignation whenever he yielded ...awful suspicion that Catarina was ...him, and had been won by some ...m. It was not until he confessed ...ble misgiving that he learned ex... ...the whole cause of Catarina's turn of ...that which made her so solemn, ...d, and diffident of everything world... ...Princess Catarina di Chigi had ...holy vow to renounce the pleasures ...world, and enter the Con... ...of the Carmelite Nuns—a resolu... ...ich she fervently believed Heaven ...In this she was in some measure ...once most beautiful of the Italian ...—the Countess of Pisa—who, upon ...of her promised wedding day, enter... ...convent of Franciscan nuns, whither ...ught an immense fortune, and which ...owed with the largest annuity ever ...ed by a lady of rank in Italy.

...hearing this lamentable fact, the ...Prince charged his *affiance* with hav... ...ken her sacred promise to him never ...me the bride of another, which prom... ...made on the 15th of August, 1868. ...she would admit hav... ...made the promise, she per... ...ly denied the charge of perjury, for ...d that it is, or ought to be, an under... ...question among Catholics that he or ...pursues a divine vocation, whether ...priesthood or the cloister, is not ac... ...ble for any promises of a matrimonial ...made previous to the realizing of the ...impulse. It is said that the young ...writhed with anger and revenge ...heard her thus definitely maintain ...rse of conduct, and so violent were ...kes that Catarina was compelled to ...the *sala* wherein the disclosure was ...Her youngest brother, Giacomo, per... ...her excited and fretful, demanded ...se of her trouble. This was Catarina's ...brother, and with womanly fear ...akness, she confessed the nature of ...erview with Prince Eberto Giuglio, ...d not yet quit the *sala*. Suddenly as ...explodes, did a feeling of deep re... ...t seize upon young Giacomo's mind, ...rushed into the apartment where ...Erberto was.

..."have you insulted my sister?" ...demanded the youthful Chigi, con... ...him of the Aldobrandini house. ...es to that hour Giacomo's natural ...toward his prospective brother-in... ...one of much respect and affection. ...xpected change was, therefore, no ...e to the already injured feelings of ...d Prince, and he quickly required of ...to explain the cause of his asking ...untoward question. The Princess ...interfered and quelled the disturb... ...is said by the family of each); but ...uspect that Giacomo Chigi was the ...a sound thrashing.

...the commencement of February last, ...Erberto Giuglio absented himself ...Chigi palace, in spite of the repeat... ...itations of several members of that ...On the first day of the Car... ...a ball was given at the ...cent Doria-Pamphili palace, and ...the invited guests were the Princess ...di Chigi and Prince Erberto Giug... ...ough Catarina still preserved her ...ess and piety, she did not forego at ...formality of a dance, and Erberto ...was her first partner. Throughout ...t the severed lovers seemed more in... ...than ever before, and many a prying ...concluded at first sight that the be... ...representatives of the Aldobrandini ...families were again reconciled. ...e desperate Erberto Giuglio believe ...the pious flirt, whom he loved was ...g at the same time of the weirdly ...cloister life, and the brown habit of ...r of Mount Carmel. ...this ball Eberto and Catarina met ...ly, on account of the renewal of ...s to the Chigi palace. On the 25th ...uary the Princess Catarina left her ...at 3 o'clock in the af... ...with the intention of calling at the ...lishment of a well-known Roman jew... ...ned forth. When her maid asked ...ther she would order the carriage, ...ncess declined, saying: "I will walk ...as Iortis, on the Corso." These ...the last words she is known to ...oken, and it was the 25th of Febru... ...wo days after the corpse of the beau... ...men mentioned in the beginning of ...er was found, and on Saturday last ...-faded face, the rich black curls, the ...k dress, and gold sleeve buttons, ...C. C., were identified as those of ...and accomplished Princess of Chigi ...ina.

...act of a foul murder having been ...ted is beyond doubt; that the Prin... ...mmitted suicide is not suspected by ...The Prefect of Police, a shrewd ...perienced officer, asserts that the coi... ...tering in letters of blood the word ...etta" (vengeance), and the dagger ...e diamond hilt, may be traced finally ...e assassin. An extensive deal...

er in precious stones and metals in Rome asserts that he may identify the dagger, and that should he succeed in doing so a prominent nobleman will be involved in serious difficulty. The Chigi family have draped their halls in mourning, and yesterday about sixty members of noble families attended a requiem mass celebrated in the Chigi palace by Monsignor Eardl. Those who inquired for information in behalf of the journals would not be received at the palace, and strict orders were given to all the servants to avoid communication with everybody from outside, and inform every caller that the family could attend to no visitor or business for several days.

Suspicion inevitably points its finger at Prince Erberto Giuglio, but his fame as a charitable, courteous, and genial gentleman, induces many to denounce as basely criminal the bare mention of the Prince's name in connection with so foul a murder. Rumor further states that the private desk of the Princess, when examined by the Prefect of Police, with the consent of her family, contained numerous letters from the Convent of the Carmelite Nuns at Frascati, and that the 26th of March, Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, was fixed upon as the date for her entrance as a novice into the Carmelite Order.

Discarding the empty chivalrous confidence reposed in the honor of Erberto Giuglio, I cannot but plainly assert that the conclusion which now suggests itself to every plain-thinking man in Rome is that Prince Erberto Giuglio, of the house of Aldobrandini-Borghess, murdered, in a moment of desperation, the Princess Catarina, of the house of Chigi; that he met her on her way to the Corso or while returning to the palace; requested her to walk with him toward the Ponte Molle—a quiet district; finally proposed to her, begged her to desist from her intention to become a nun, and, being refused forever—the Tiber, the corpse, and the dagger will suggest to you as much else as I can inform you.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Horrible Barbarities—The Streets of Cahul Marked with Blood—Desperate Resistance—Synagogues Demolished—Women and Children Starving.

Bucharest (Feb. 24) Correspondence of the Manchester Courier.

A deputation from Cahul reached me to-day. I am engaged preparing their statement and petition to the Government, on which to predicate a demand for their protection and indemnification. The history they gave us is far more heart-rending than that of Ismail. Their sufferings were horrible. Language fails me to depict all they have related. Cahul is a place of 7,000 souls, 1,000 of whom are Israelites. Suddenly the latter were set upon, and for three days beaten, wounded, plundered, driven out of their homes, which were battered to ruins, and forced to take refuge in the barracks, where, instead of being defended, they were allowed again to be beaten, and for several days kept without food. The way along the streets from many Jewish houses to the barracks was marked with blood. Heads were split open, arms broken, beards plucked out by the roots, hair torn from the scalp, &c. One of the delegation who thus gives me this relation (Mr. A. Gold) defended his house for three days, his four sons standing by him. They had thirty-eight rounds of ammunition. He made his sons swear that if he fell they would continue to fight. Bands of fifty men surrounded his house, but the dastards durst not cross the threshold. At length they were compelled to leave, as the villains commenced to build fires to burn them out. He alone was robbed of 250 Napoleons. The delegation fix the losses of the Israelites at 40,000 ducats. They were completely stripped of everything, and their homes so battered and ruined as to be scarcely recognizable. The two synagogues were devastated and turned into privies. Jephihin, Jalithim, and prayer-books were scattered in all directions. The scrolls of the law were early removed for safety and hidden away. But few Christians came to the relief of starving women and children, and this relief only came on the third day, and then the Christians who came wept when they beheld the misery that had been wrought. The Israelites of Galatz, as soon as possible, sent off clothes and food, and the local authorities gave a few piastres to some. The people cried out that they were instigated by the Russians, and more particularly by the Russian Consul. The soldiers did not defend the unprotected, but suffered the wild mob to pass through their ranks and unmercifully beat and maltreat the hapless ones. One Israelite neighbor of Mr. Gold, whose house was likewise assaulted, fired on the mob, killing one and severely wounding another. The killed was a Russian boy. They are not yet protected, but exposed to assault, and hundreds are lying in straw in ruined houses. They say there is scarcely a village in the whole of Bessarabian Roumania where there has not been frightful scenes. The misery is dreadful. Help is needed immediately. I pray you call a mass meeting of the Israelites of London, or of citizens, without distinction of religion, to protest in the name of humanity against these frightful scenes, which threaten as Passover advances to become still more dreadful.

BLACK HILLS OF DAKOTA.

Expeditions to be Prevented—No Gold Found There—Important Communication from Major General Hancock.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the Sioux City Times, Sioux City, Iowa:

SIR: Letters are being received at these Headquarters from various parts of the United States, making inquiries in regard to the reputed gold discoveries in the section of country west of the Missouri river known as the "Black Hills of Dakota," and asking, also, if expeditions, presumed to be now in process of organization, will be permitted to penetrate that region.

The section of country referred to is set apart as an Indian reservation, by treaty with the Sioux, and the faith of the Government is understood to be pledged to protect it from the encroachments of, and settlement or occupation by, the whites.

Accordingly, any parties or "expeditions" which may organize for the purpose of visiting or "prospecting" the region in question, will be engaging in an unlawful enterprise, the consummation of which it will be my duty, under the law and my instructions, to prevent, by the use, if necessary, of the troops at my disposal.

In this connection I may mention that I am just in receipt of an official letter from General Stanley in command, subordinate to me, on the Missouri River, in which he refers, incidentally, to the Black Hills gold reports, in which he says no gold has been found there.

If you will give publicity in your columns to the statements herein contained, I do not doubt it will be the means of saving many worthy people from incurring useless expense.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

How They Murder Political Prisoners in France.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Among the depositions of the witnesses called by the Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the French insurrection of the 18th of March, is one which it is not pleasant to relate in cold blood. It would be quite superfluous to make any comment on the following complacent account of Captain Garien, staff officer, of the execution of Milliere:

Milliere was arrested at about 10 o'clock in the morning in a house which was, I believe, his own. He made some resistance to the Sergeant and to the Corporal who arrested him; he had fired a revolver, and was brought along by two men, in a state of great excitement; the crowd was angry and wished to tear him to pieces. Milliere was brought to us; we were breakfasting with the General in the restaurant of the Rue de Tournon, beside the Luxembourg. We heard a great noise and went out. Some one said to me, "It is Milliere." I took care that the crowd should not do justice itself. He did not go into the Luxembourg; he was stopped at the door. I addressed him and said, "You are certainly Milliere." "Yes, but you are aware that I am a Deputy." "That is possible, but I think you have lost your position as Deputy. Beside there is a Deputy among us, M. de Quinsonas, who will recognize you." I then told Milliere that the General's orders were that he should be shot. He said: "Why?" I replied, "I only know you by name; I have read articles of yours which disgusted me; you are a viper upon which one treads. You hate society?" He stopped me, saying with a meaning look, "Oh, yes, I hate that society." "Well, it is about to expel you from its bosom; you are going to be executed." "This is summary justice; it is barbarity, it is cruelty." "And all the cruelties you have committed, do you reckon them nothing? At all events, as soon as you say you are Milliere there is nothing else to be done. The General had ordered that he should be shot at the Pantheon, kneeling to ask pardon of society for the ill he had done it. He refused to be shot kneeling. I said: "Such are the orders; you will be shot kneeling, and in no other way." He did a little acting; he opened his coat, showing his breast to the firing party entrusted with the execution. I said to him, "You are acting melo-drama; you wish it to be said how you died. Die quietly, that is better." "I am free in my own interest and in the interest of my cause to do as I will." "So be it; kneel down." He then said to me, "I will not go on my knees unless you order two men to force me to do so." I had him forced to kneel, and the execution was proceeded with. He cried out, "Vive l'humanite!" He was going to cry out something else when he fell dead.

The Leading Agricultural Industries of California.

From the Sacramento Union, March 25.

It is said on good authority that our wine averages to the makers thirty cents per gallon as the first price. In 1870 we produced 3,800,000 gallons valued at $1,140,000; brandy valued at $255,500; grapes valued at $250,000. Total value of the grape crop of 1870, $1,685,500. In 1871 we produced 6,000,000 gallons of wine, 200,000 gallons of brandy, and sold table grapes to the amount of $600,000. Total value, $2,700,000; increase from the preceding year, $1,075,000. Increase per cent, 66. An equal per cent of increase this year over 1871 will make every form of our grape crop worth $4,480,260, and the aggregate gain for the year $1,782,000.

Our wheat crop promises to run as high as 24,000,000 bushels. Allowing 8,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed preserved for the next sowing, we shall probably have a surplus of 16,000,000 bushels for export. Wheat is now worth $1.25 per bushel. Should this price be maintained till the growing crop is sold, our wheat surplus would bring us $20,000,000.

Inferior grades of wool are now commanding 30 to 35 cents per pound in gold here. The prospect favors an advance to at least 40 cents on the average. The clip of last year was 23,000,000 pounds, and the increase over 1870 was nearly 25 per cent. Should a like per cent of increase be maintained this year over last, we shall have 28,750,000 pounds of wool to sell. At 40 cents per pound this will bring into the State $11,500,000. From this view of our three great staple agricultural industries we derive the following cash summary for the year 1872:

Wheat	$20,000,000
Wine, &c.	4,480,200
Wool	11,500,000
Total	$35,980,200

THE FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Sumner's Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Senator Sumner appeared before the Committee. He refused to testify and asked leave to read a protest, which the Committee granted. Mr. Sumner then read as follows:

Personally, I object to no examination; willingly would I submit to the most searching scrutiny, not only in the present case, but in all my public life. There is not an act, letter, or conversation at any time, which I would save from investigation. I make this remark because I would not have this protest open to the suspicion that there is anything that I desire to conceal, or any examination I would avoid. But, appearing before the Committee on an invitation, which is in the nature of a summons, to testify in the investigation originally quoted by me into the sale of arms to France, I am obliged to consider my duty as a Senator. Personal inclinations, whatever they may be, cannot be my guide. I must do what belongs to a Senator under the circumstances of the case. Before answering any questions I am constrained to consider the competency of the Committee which has summoned me. It is of less importance what these questions may be, although there are certain obvious limitations to which I will allude at the outset. The examination of a Senator by a Committee of the Senate on a matter outside of the Senate and not connected with his public duties is sustained by precedents, as when Mr. Seward and Mr. Wilson were examined with reference to the expedition of John Brown, but any examination with regard to his public conduct, and especially with regard to a matter which he has felt it his duty to lay before the Senate in the discharge of his public duties, is of very doubtful propriety. In his public conduct a Senator acts on his responsibility under the sanction of an oath, and the Constitution declares that for any speech or debate he shall not be questioned in any other place. This prohibition, while not preventing questions of a certain character, must limit the inquiry, but the law steps forward with its own requirements, according to which it is plain that a Senator cannot be interrogated; first, with regard to his conferences with other Senators on public business; and secondly, with regard to witnesses who have confidentially communicated with him. [Senator Sumner then quotes Greenleaf on evidence, and says the rule is equally imperative with regard to witnesses who have confidentially communicated with a Senator. After again quoting from the same authority, he continued as follows]: I am led to make these remarks and adduce these authorities because, perusing the testimony of Mr. Schurz, I find that he was interrogated on these very matters, and since I, too, am summoned as a witness, I desire to put on record my sense of the impropriety of such questions. It is important that they should not become a precedent, and here again I declare that I have nothing to conceal,—nothing that I would not willingly give to the world under any examination and cross examination; but I am unwilling to aid in the overthrow of a rule of law which stands in unquestionable grounds of public policy. Especially is it important in the Senate, where, without such protection, a tyrannical majority might deter a majority from originating unwelcome inquiries. From these preliminary remarks I proceed to consider the competency of the present Committee. Requested as a Senator to appear before you, I deem it my duty to protest against the formation and constitution of the Committee as contrary to the unquestionable requirements of parliamentary law, and I ask the Committee to receive this protest as my answer to their letter of invitation. I make this the more readily because in my speech in the Senate, Feb. 26, 1872, I have set forth what moved me to the inquiry, being grounds of suspicion which, in my judgment, rendered the most searching inquiry by a Committee friendly to inquiry, absolutely necessary. The general parliamentary rule in the appointment of special Committees requires that they should be organized so as to promote the business or inquiry for which the Committee is created. This requirement is according to obvious reason, and is sustained by parliamentary authorities. In familiar language, a proposition is committed to its friends, and not to its enemies. In illustration of this rule we are told that members who have spoken directly against what is called "the body of the bill," meaning, of course, the substance of the inquiry, are not expected to serve on the Committee, but, should they be so nominated, to decline. Their presence on the Committee is not unlike participation in a trial by a Judge or juryman interested in the result. Very little reflection shows how natural is the rule as an instrument of justice. The friends of a measure or the promoters of an inquiry, though in the majority, as a committee can do no more than adduce evidence that exists, so that the business cannot suffer through them, while those unfriendly to the measure or hostile to an inquiry, may, from lukewarmness or neglect, or possible prejudice, fail to present the proper evidence or recognize its just value, so that business will suffer. In legislation, plainly, those who believe an inquiry necessary are the most proper persons to conduct it, and being so, they are selected by parliamentary law. This rule may be traced in the history of Parliament anterior to the settlement of our country. The ancient statement was simply that "those against the bill should not be on the Committee." The meaning of the rule may be seen in the cases which have occurred in the House of Commons as far back as Dec. 4, 1584, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the Commitment of a bill relating to misdemeanors. The entry mentions that it was given to a certain member, and then says, "and Mr. Sargent Harris to be exempted out of the Committee, because he spoke against the body of the bill." In other words, a speech against a measure disqualified the learned member, so that, according to the expressive words, he was "exempted out of the Committee." Mr. Sumner cited several cases to show that "those against the bill should be no committee." In referring to a bill affecting the City of London, which came up Nov. 11, 1601, the question was if the members of London known to be against the bill could be of the committee; and when the Speaker put the vote he said: "All that will have a man that hath been against the body of the bill to be a Committee let them show their opinions by saying 'Yea;'" and no one said "Yea." "All that will not, say 'No;'" and all said "No." Parliamentary law, up to the creation of Committees, always seeks those who care for the inquiry, and believe that there is occasion for it. One against the inquiry, or believing that there is no occasion for it, is repudiated by the rule, so just and benign, and also so valuable with years. Mr. Jefferson adds other words to his own: "And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its Committee, he ought to ask to be excused." This is the language of your manual declaring the duty of a member who hears himself named of a Committee on a bill he is against. Of course, the general rule is applicable to any other subject or matter. A Committee. Any one disposed to neglect these rules will find a warning from Jefferson. In his opening chapter he quotes these words from the famous Speaker Onslow: "That these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and a protection to the minority against the attempts of power." Mr. Jefferson follows this quotation by declaring the "forms and rules of proceedings to be the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves, and by which the weaker party can be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities." This is the parliamentary rule which forbids a person unfriendly to the business of the Committee from serving on the Committee; one of those inhibitions by which the public business is promoted, and especially by which the minority is shielded against the wantonness of power. The *Congressional Globe* makes it easy to apply what has been said to several of this Committee, unless the law, as illustrated by ancient cases, and adopted by Mr. Jefferson, is entirely neglected; unless the rule so frequently enumerated is set at defiance or treated as a sham, there are at least three serving on the Committee in violation of parliamentary law. In undertaking to serve they were undoubtedly oblivious to the time-honored requirement, or did not appreciate its stringency. Not only every Senator, but the whole country, has an immeasurable interest in the preservation of those rules by which what Mr. Jefferson justly calls "the wantonness of power" is restrained and minorities are protected against majorities. Any shock to them, as in the present case, becomes a precedent by which liberty and justice suffer. As a Senator, appearing before this Committee, I deem it my duty to file this protest, in the sincere hope that, whatever may be the result of the present inquiry, the open violation of parliamentary law in the formation and constitution of the Committee will not be permitted to become a precedent hereafter. When law is sacrificed, individuals may for a moment triumph, but it is at the loss of a great safeguard for the good of all. CHARLES SUMNER.

The Great Seal Hunt of 1872—Use of Steamers.

A Newfoundland correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes that great preparations are in progress at St. John's for the annual seal hunt. As the time draws near for the vessels to start, streets and wharfs assume an appearance of bustle and animation. The steamers and sailing vessels begin to take in stores and complete their repairs. The competition is great, for far more men present themselves than can possibly obtain berths. The great anxiety now is to get a place on board one of the steamers, the chance of success being considered much better in them than on a sailing vessel. The masters of the steamers are thus able to make up their crews of picked men—young, hardy, stalwart fellows, well fitted to cope with the hardships, privitations, and perils of such a voyage. Each steamer has on board from 150 to 200 men.

Steamers can make two or three trips to the ice-fields each season, and "walk-round" the antiquated sealer that is dependent on the wind. Although the cost of a steamer is heavy—from £10,000 to £15,000—it is found of late years that the investment of capital in steamers is more profitable by far than in sailing vessels.

This year a dozen large steamers will leave the port of St. John's for the ice, and six additional steamers from other ports; but only six sailing vessels will leave our harbor. A few weeks ago our sailing fleet for the seal-fishery numbered 120 sailing vessels from St. John's alone. Just as in all other departments, the employment of steam in our seal hunting will at first throw numbers out of employment, and concentrate the business in the hands of a few large capitalists. The steamers can capture the same number of seals with half the number of hands as formerly. Fewer men are required for the work, and thus, so far, the employment of steam tells unfavorably on the interests of the fishermen, and benefits only the capitalists, who, unfortunately, are absentees, for the most part, and reside in Great Britain, where their profits are spent.

The fleet of steamers for the ice this year number 18, and will carry upward of 3,000 men. The sailing vessels will take close on 1,000, so that 10,000 hunters will, in a short time, be engaged in the work of destruction amid the floating ice-fields of the North.

The young seals are born on the ice about the middle of February; and, as they grow very rapidly, and contain a purer oil than the old ones, they are chiefly sought after by the hunters. By the middle of March they are fat and in perfect condition. The Arctic current, setting out of Baffin's Bay, bears on its bosom hundreds of square miles of floating ice, which are carried past our shores. Somewhere amid the floating masses, the seals have brought forth their young, who remain during the first period of their growth, on the ice for five or six weeks before taking to the water. The aim of the hunters is to reach these vast hordes during this period. For this purpose they take their departure about the first of March—steer northeast—dash in boldly among the ice-fields, and beat about, as they can, in search of their prey. How uncertain is the hunt may be judged from the fact that the floating ice masses are 200 miles in breadth very frequently; and the *locale* of the seals depends on wind and wave. The most skilful often fail. Great dependence is placed on "luck," and, in fact, the adventure has much the character of a lottery, though the employment of steamers has greatly increased the chances of success, and will more and more tend to reduce the number of failures.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

Every Day of Suspense a Loss to England and America—What Both Countries Have Lost Already.

From the London Telegraph, March 15.

Our real difficulty in estimating the material loss to both countries from the present unfortunate dispute arises when we pass from questions of surplus capital to that which is the basis of all wealth. England is largely dependent on the United States for two staples which are indispensable to our prosperity, for which, also, America can nowhere else find so ready and profitable a market. These are corn and cotton. Is it possible to reckon what both countries have lost by the suspense which has affected the dealings in these commodities? The position is peculiar,—it is neither war, with its hazardous chances of gain, nor peace, with its security. In the event of war, we all know what would happen. The articles which we have named would at once run up rapidly in price, to the benefit of the seller and the injury of the buyer; then interchange would suddenly cease, the seller would consume his profits in unproductive idleness, and the last state of both would be worse than the first. If, again, we secure peace, we should have—what wise commercial men like best of all—no dangerous and exciting fluctuations, but a steady, moderate price, which makes business profitable while reducing its risks to a minimum. At present we have neither the one thing nor the other—neither the dearness which would benefit the American producer, nor the cheapness which would benefit the English consumer; we have simply a state of tantalizing suspense that prevents healthy movement of any kind, and condemns capital destined otherwise to irrigate the wastes of nature, to stagnate unproductively in the tills of bill-discounters. If, for instance, the Alabama dispute had not arisen, there can be little doubt that, what with home stocks, American reserves, and harvest prospects, corn would now be much cheaper than it is. Therefore every British family is at present paying higher for the domestic loaf than kind Nature intended. But is the American corn-grower benefited to a corresponding extent? No; for if the price be higher than it would otherwise have been, he sells less, and finds his stock accumulate, with the chance of having to face a collapse when summer comes, and diplomacy finds,—as we trust,—a way out of the existing difficulty. Again, Lancashire at present displays the anomaly of a dull cotton market, with diminishing stocks and uneasiness as to the continuance of supplies from America. At the same time the manufacturers are buying less of the staple, although everything points to higher prices, and although the demand for manufactures all over the world is steadily growing. What is the explanation? Again, simply suspense. Buyers of goods hang back because they cannot feel reasonable assurance about the future of any market, while lacking orders at a price which would cover the cost of the raw material, manufacturers, in self-defence, diminish production—thus, of course, using less of cotton and paying less in wages. It is impossible to put such losses in figures, but there is no shadow of doubt as to their serious reality. The broad fact remains that the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States is of enormous value to both; that each country is in important respects the supplement to the other; that community of interest was every day knitting the two with closer ties; and that the mutual action and reaction of the forces in each was silently working out prodigious benefits, to the nations themselves first, and then to the whole human family. When this progress is arrested, the entire race suffers; and it is fitting the extent of the loss should be pressed urgently on the notice of all in both countries who have any power of limiting its duration. Every day that the suspense lasts England and the States are accumulating arrears of lost opportunities and sources of profit, compared to which the damages caused by the Alabama and her consorts were a mere bagatelle. While diplomatists are wrangling over the shadow, Time, *edax rerum*, is quietly eating away the substance. If statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic will condescend so far as to take this aspect of the question into account, or if commerce will insist on making its voice heard, the solution of the Alabama difficulty may be appreciably hastened.

The Ultimatum of Great Britain.

From the London Morning Post, March 11.

The difficulty of the negotiation consists in the fact that this country entirely repudiates its liability for consequential damage, and declares that under no circumstances will it be paid for. It will not permit either the Government of the United States, or any sovereign, or any tribunal, to declare that such liability was ever for the moment put in issue by the Treaty of Washington. This is the unanimous decision of the British nation, and, whatever be the result, from that decision it will not waver. Such being the case, the futility of all negotiation having for its object the possible admission of the indirect claims must necessarily fall to the ground. A new treaty may be made, but such treaty, to secure the sanction of the British Government, must clear away the ambiguity which exists in the present one, by declaring that, in no event, shall this country be held liable for more than the direct losses incurred by the United States through the depredations of the Confederate cruisers. However courteously our "friendly communication" may have been worded, this is the ultimatum of Great Britain, and the United States may deal with it as they will. If they are desirous of taking the opinion of the arbitrators on their entire case, it can only be on the basis of our unequivocal repudiation of liability for indirect losses. It has been said that we are bound to withdraw from the treaty forthwith unless the indirect claims are abandoned. But this is not, in our opinion, a necessity. If we declare that we shall only give compensation for direct losses in case of an adverse award, the United States may elect to proceed with the arbitration under these conditions; and, if they should do so, we might, with a clear conscience, allow the arbitration to take place. In fact, however, such declaration was never necessary. It is well known in the United States that, although it is the prerogative of the English Crown to make treaties without the consent of Parliament, it is only the House of Commons which can grant the necessary supplies for giving such a treaty as that of Washington practical effect. No one, however, in the United States ever supposed that Parliament would vote two or three hundred millions to be paid to a foreign State because half-a-dozen privateers sailed from our ports and assisted in hostile operations against a friendly power.

O'Donovan Rossa Wants to Fight.

In the *Irishman* is a letter from O'Donovan Rossa, in which the following passage occurs:

"In case he [Mr. Gladstone] goes to war with Grant, he goes to war in earnest. It is not an invasion of Ireland the earnest Irishman would meditate, but an invasion of England. Yes, there is no place to strike England fairly but in England. I recognize that myself; and if I got a chance I would be tempted to go there, while it may be with reluctance I would join an expedition to Ireland. Granted that we may be swallowed up in no time, it would be a satisfaction to see with my own ruin the ruin of all the big cities of England. People will say how wicked I am. Yes, I am wicked. English prison treatment has made me so, and the English governing people may know that there are Irishmen at this side of the Atlantic to-day who believe there is no way to fight England but by fighting her with her own weapons, when I say that in case of a war with America there are thousands of men here that would be found in the heart of England with the intention of acting in a manner that would oblige the Government to keep their soldiers at home. Yes, these men would burn down and blow up in case Gladstone was sending his troops to Ireland and I would advise it, and, saying this, I am discharging my best duties as an American citizen, for I am doing what would go furthest to make the British Government do all we want them to do.

A Spanish Protestant Episcopal Church.

From the New York Herald, March 28.

The Right Rev. H. Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New York, confirmed yesterday, at the church in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, twenty-eight catechumens belonging to the congregation of the Spanish Protestant Episcopal Church at Santiago. This church is the first Spanish Protestant congregation organized in America, so far as is yet known. The prayer book, translated into Spanish, is read in its services as well as the word of God. The hymns, too, are sung in the same language. It was really interesting to see twenty-eight persons—men, women, young boys, and girls—enter the church singing a processional hymn, to proclaim before the numerous congregation their evangelical faith. The music and singing were admirably rendered by Miss R. Moresni, accompanied by Miss Earle, Signors J. F. Martinez, and J. Boy, under the able direction of the distinguished professor, Signor E. Agramonte. After the chanting of the hymn "Benedice Anima Mea," the Right Rev Bishop Potter proceeded to administer confirmation in his usual rubrical form. There was a noticeable share of attention paid to the ceremony by all present. The lady portion of the catechumens were dressed in white. Many of them were rosy-cheeked Cubans, and all had a youthful look, presenting, while kneeling together, a very interesting appearance. After Bishop Potter had gone through the service of confirming his Cuban circle he undertook the secondary duty of piously addressing them.

A THROTTLE-VALVE MANIAC.

A Newburgh Boy's Ruling Passion—Joseph Wheeler's Mad Pranks—Haunting the Round-House and Stealing Locomotives.

Newburgh (March 28) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Joseph Wheeler, who was recently arrested for malicious mischief in cutting some Erie palace car cushions in Jersey City, is a native of this city, and is about 23 years of age. His mad exploits would constitute an eventful chapter. Wheeler is one of a large family. His father is a pattern maker, and through his influence the son was placed in the Washington Iron Works to learn the machinist trade. This he managed to stick to for some time, but he always manifested a strong desire to become a railroader. Finally he left the iron works and for months he ran upon the Newburgh branch trains of the Erie without salary, hoping that some vacancy would occur that he might be regularly employed. While on these trains he performed the duties of brakeman and fireman gratuitously. Subsequently he obtained the position of extra fireman on the Eastern division from Port Jervis to Jersey City. This he held for a short time, making his home here in Newburgh with his father and mother. It was when on a visit home that he committed the dreadful act of running out an engine on the main road of the Newburgh branch in the face of the incoming trains. His passions for becoming a railroad engineer fairly ran away with his good sense. Many conjectured that he was insane, but the real cause of the act was rum and an indelible wish to make of himself a railroad engineer.

Constantly and continually would he loiter around engines, the round-house, and the trains in this city, and never was he better suited than when an engineer or fireman, or whoever had temporary charge of an engine, would allow him to pull open the throttle-valve, blow the whistle, throw over the reverse lever, or perform any little act about the engine.

In a state of intoxication, one night, and when everything was quiet about the round-house, depot tracks, and depot, and when every coal train had started on its outward journey, young Wheeler quietly and clandestinely opened a switch, hopped upon switch-engine 39, fired her up, and then ran her over the branch, with lightning rapidity, as far as Washingtonville, twelve miles from Newburgh. Whether it was the approach of a loaded coal train, or the giving out of the engine's water and the exhaustion of her steam that made him abandon her, is not known. At any rate, he did abandon her, and took to his heels across the fields, leaving the engine standing on the main track and directly in the face of the approaching coal train. As good luck would have it, the head-light of 39 was burning, and Engineer Seely of the coal train, an old and watchful engineer, coming down the grade and around a curve, observed the light, called for brakes, and had the train stopped within a few feet of the stolen engine. Had not Mr. Seely observed the light, a terrible accident would have happened.

Mr. Seely jumped upon the engine, gauged her water, and found she had none. A large wood fire was burning in the furnace. To save the boiler he immediately drew the fire. He then opened the switch at the Washingtonville station, placed the stolen engine upon the side track, and proceeded to Newburgh with his train.

Shortly after this occurred Wheeler was arrested, and confined in the county jail in this city for several months. He was finally released, whether because nothing could be proven against him, or because the Erie Company thought they had punished him enough, we know not. During his confinement, and after his release, he repeatedly swore that he would have revenge for the treatment he had received. Shortly after this he left Newburgh, but not without giving the Erie folks considerable trouble in watching their engines and Wheeler's movements. He has not been seen here since.

Washington Society Gossip.

Correspondence of the New York World.

The evening receptions among the Diplomatic Corps have continued as usual through Lent. The several ladies of the corps have each an evening on which they are "at home" to the ladies and gentlemen of the corps. Outsiders, as a rule, are not expected, unless very intimate at the house. These receptions are simply informal conversaziones. Mme. Roberts' evening is Sunday; Mme. Borges, wife of the Brazilian Minister, receives on Monday; Mme. Freyre on Thursday. Mme. Garcia has been ill, and her children have had the scarlet fever, so her house, always so agreeable to visitors, has been closed of late, greatly to the regret of her friends. Senator and Mrs. Schurz are always at home on Saturday evenings, and generally have an informal *musicale*. Besides Mr. Blaque and Mr. Schirdoff, the Diplomatic Corps boasts of several musicians of great talent, among them Baron Schlozer, Mme. Freyre, and Mme. Garcia. Mr. Schirdoff is considered quite wonderful as a composer and also as an improvisatore. We are told that when he went to New York lately to purchase a piano of Steinway, he played for Steinway, and gave each great pleasure by his performance that Steinway insisted on presenting him with the piano he had selected, saying the pleasure of his music was sufficient recompense. This certainly appears to be placing a high value upon the Russian's abilities. The musical set are greatly regretting that when the new Russian Minister arrives Mr. Schirdoff will not remain in Washington.

Great Loss of Cattle in Texas.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 21.

Both the late cold weather and the drouth have occasioned an immense loss of cattle in many portions of Texas. Indeed, the stock interest has not received for many years such a severe blow. According to the Texas papers, it is estimated that 200,000 head of cattle have died during the past few weeks in Western Texas. The loss has been fearful between the Guadalupe and Nueces Rivers. In Goliad alone 25,000 animals have been skinned, and about an equal number in San Patricio and Karnes Counties.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that in a space of one mile opposite Helene, 1,000 or more animals have been skinned. Within a space of three miles, near Kennedy's Ferry, on the Nueces, 5,000 more have died, and many of the carcasses have been stripped of the hides.

At last accounts the cattle were dying in Texas at a fearful rate, from starvation. After the cold weather came a terrible drouth, and there was literally no grass for them to subsist upon. So the loss of stock in the counties above mentioned, in Victoria, DeWitt, Gonzales, and other neighboring portions, this winter and spring, may be estimated at about one-half. We rejoice to learn that abundant rains have recently fallen over all the State.

Which the Human and Which the Brute?

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph* vouches for the following singular horse story: "On Monday evening last a man whose name we could not learn, was seen wending his way, up Julien avenue, leading a mare by the bridle. He was badly intoxicated, so much so that he staggered, and it was sometimes as much as he could do to maintain his equilibrium. The mare kept a close watch on his movements, and whenever he came near falling the mare would grab his coat collar between her teeth and hold him up. She did so no less than a dozen times in the presence of several interested spectators. The drunken man fell down in the street once, but no sooner had he done so than the animal grabbed the back of his coat and set him on his feet again. When a little beyond McNulty's house the owner of the mare met an acquaintance of his who was also drunk. They engaged in conversation, and, while talking, bumped against each other, and the man first alluded to fell. He was immediately picked up by the mare, and, just as soon as she had finished her job, she turned around and let her heels fly, in a savage manner, at the man who knocked her master down. Fortunately her heels missed the mark."

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

Claims against all Chicago Fire Companies, and all insolvent Eastern Fire Companies, bought, and highest market price paid. Call at Room 2, No. 92 West Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.

GERMANIA INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Adjusted Claims in said Company, for $2,000 or upward, wanted. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 48 East Harrison-st.

TEUTONIA, OF CLEVELAND.

We will buy policies or give full information as to the condition of this Company.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

Wanted, for Cash.

Claims against Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, by
CH. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALT,

217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

Children's Carriages,

Will open on Monday, April 1st, the best assortment in the city, manufactured expressly for our trade. Wholesale and retail.
J. F. & J. E. WHITE, 48 West Randolph-st.

100,000 BRICK

FOR SALE—best Milwaukee pressed—delivered on car or vessel at Milwaukee, on demand. Apply to
I. H. BURCH, 606 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

We have recently taken in exchange for

STEINWAY

Upright, a number of good second-hand 7-octave Pianos, which we will dispose of at very low prices.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

WATCHES.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 354 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 3, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

JOHN S. HEWSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shop 50 East Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Estimates and contracts made for all kinds of Buildings and Store Fixtures. Box 301, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Business Exchange.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt., 39 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
Algeria	April 3	Samaria	March 30
Java	April 10	Parthia	April 6
China	April 17	Palmyra	April 13

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 276 State-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Vote for WILLIAM CRUMP, the Reform candidate for the Presidency of the St. George's Benevolent Association for the ensuing year. The election takes place on Monday evening, April 1, Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 150 Broadway, New York, March 18, 1872.

FIRST DIVIDEND—Information as to the collection of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co., will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, 568 Wabash-av., Chicago.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office till 3 p. m., April 5, 1872, for furnishing material and labor for extending east and west piers at Grand River, Ohio. There will be required nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight (927,928) ft. b. m., more or less, pine timber and plank; seventy two thousand two hundred and seventeen (72,217) lin. ft., more or less, framing; seventy thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six (70,796) lbs., more or less, bolts and spikes; nine (9) piles; eleven hundred and fifty (1150) cords, more or less, of hard rubble stone.

In preparing foundation for cribs, sixteen hundred (1,600) cubic yards, more or less, of sand will be required to be dredged.

Separate bids must be submitted for each class, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, provided his bid is otherwise acceptable.

Bidders are requested to make application for the specifications of the work, which fully set forth every information.

Bids will be made upon the blank forms obtained from this office, and when submitted will be securely sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Grand River, Ohio."

Bonds in the sum of $20,000.00 will be required for faithful fulfilment of contract.
G. L. GILLESPIE, Capt. of Engineers and Bt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

Proposals for Day Scavenger Work.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, March 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Health, at their office, until 12 m., Tuesday, April 9, for performing the day scavenger work of the city for one year, from May 1, 1872, according to specifications on file in said office.

Separate bids may be made for the removal of dead animals.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Health endorsed "Proposals for Day Scavenger Work."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.
J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, NO. 206 SOUTH FOURTH-ST., ROOM 2, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with 80,000 pounds of tobacco. Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or leaf, not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals. Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office. C. B. PENROSE, Capt. C. S., U. S. A.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 82 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT.

100 ft. north of North-av. Bridge, on east side of North Branch, dock new, to be leased for a term of years, cheap. Inquire of WM. S. JOHNSTON, Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

SALT. SALT. SALT.

We have now on hand a full supply of coarse, fine and dairy salt of our own manufacture. Shall be receiving on opening of lake navigation, as usual, new salt in new packages. SALT CO. of Onondaga.
A. J. LATHAM, Agent. Office 57 Market-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY
AT
Tribune Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned have removed their Real Estate and Loan Office to 122 LaSalle-st. (Boone Block).
ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 122 LaSalle-st.

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Advertising Agents.
H. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 64 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 456 Wabash-av., and 58 South Canal-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. E. LAWRENCE & CO., 59 East Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 14 South Canal-st.
J. M. VAN OSDEL, cor. Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 54 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 394 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 562 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 669 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich.-av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 54 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 300 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 473 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 250 W. Rand. & 403 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B.—57 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
F. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MOHRHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 112 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
CRANDALL, ... Jefferson-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. ...
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 123 to 127 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 69 S. Canal-st. and 409 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 122 S. Canal & 324 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 37 S. Canal & 509 Wabash av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
...
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 57 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 629 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 339 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 39 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 545 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 375 State-st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 284 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH RENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 284 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op 771.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & WOOD, 231 East Washington-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 300 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
G. C. COLLINS (Boys'), ... West Madison.
MANLEY & HULL, 12 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 359 State-st., cor. Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 482 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 260 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 173 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison-st.
GOLDSMITH & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal-st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 68 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 8 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Cotton and Woolen Mills' Supplies.
SCROFOLD & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State-st., Room 6.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 24 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.
KETCHUM & HALE, 201 E. Madison-st.
S. R. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 305 Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 536 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 397 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
R. W. NELSON, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 13th.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 46 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., ...
TOLMAN & KING, 52 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 133 & 134 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State-st., and 93 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 138 24th-st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 288 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ's to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & Co., opp 261 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 122 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 16 River-st.
KUSSEL BROS., 292 and 294 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 72 State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 38 South Canal.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 4 and 6 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 35 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 724 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 122 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 245 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
Mc GLASSBROOK, 146 22d-st. and 261 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LABAREE & NORTH, 2 W. Lake-st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 110 and 112 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 480 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (cop. Field, Leiter & Co.), 22th & State.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 132 Michigan-av.
MACKENZIE, 379 Wabash-av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 35 and 37 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 207 Mich. av. cor. Market.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 61 & 63 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois-st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 794 State-st.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 291 Wabash and 25 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5 & 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilden & Co.) 121 W. Wash.-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 279 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 21, 23, & ...
MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, ...
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & S. Mortz), 461 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, ...
SECURITY LIFE, 479 Wabash av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 196 to 198 South Canal-st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GOODWELL & CO., 28 West Madison-st.
A. H. GLOTT & BRO., 60 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 354 W. Madison and 152 22d-st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 35 W. Madison-st.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 294 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 170 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 232 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 491 State and 37 W. Madison-st.
J. W. MILLER & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av.
S. F. NORRIS & CO., 461 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 29 W. Madison.
STARR & ALLEN, 282 Wabash-av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 521 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 269 Mich av., near Congress.
CASE & SABIN, 22 Congress-st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th-st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 535 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 282 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 46 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal-st., Room 23.
DENT & BLACK, 710 Wabash av.
PETERS, BEARDSLEE & APPLETON, 282 Wab. av.
RIGBY & ROBINSON, 127 Twenty-second-st.
HENRY WALLER, 150 West Washington-st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 52 South Canal-st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake-st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal-st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 State-st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 23 West Randolph-st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME WKS., F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25, and 27 N. Clinton-st.
G. SHOBER & CO. (now Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 N. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. O. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State-sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 51 and 53 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 28 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & Van Buren.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
HAMLIN & CO., 170 Michigan av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 416 W. Madison-st.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich.-av., near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 267 State-st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad.-st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Foot of Lake-st bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge-ct., rear 545 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 147 E. Mad.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph-st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 264 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson-st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 30 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 2 & 3 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 122 West Madison-st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 500 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av. G. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 358 State-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 650 to 296 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 619 Wabash av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab.-av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S., 653 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 31 Sixteenth-st.
ROOT & CADY, 613 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 573 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 60 Market, cor Washington.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton-st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 18 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal-st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake-st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 33 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 57 West Madison-st., 12 alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., 2005 Adams.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 231 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.
AYRES & EGGE, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5 & No. 75 South Canal-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 426 Wabash av., & 180 West Randolph.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 23 East Washington-st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted-st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 176, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & CO., ...
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. op Tremont.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1054 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted-st.
ELLIPTIC, 388 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 569 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 528 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 561 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 108 S. Halsted-st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 385 West Madison. Branch Office, 165 22d-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 573 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewerage and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING & CO., 243 Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie-st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Lake-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOFF, 2 Market-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 330 Wab.-av., and 30 W. Washington.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 231 West Lake-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 155 28th-st.
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 35 and 37 East Harrison-st.
Stair Builders.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan-sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 246 and 248 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 54 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
R. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake-st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEEGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 488 West Madison-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 476 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 587 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 88 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market-st., Un. Blk.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Mont'l & Chi. Line), 70 Market.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 395 Wabash av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 203 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 88 Canal, near Madison-st.
SHERIDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 178 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DEHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & CO., ...
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 20 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
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Dr. C. Bigelow,

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CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thirty-First Annual Meeting Last Evening.

About 40,000 Copies of the Holy Scriptures Destroyed in the Fire.

Ten Thousand Bibles and Testaments Distributed Since Oct. 9.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society was held in the Union Park Congregational Church last evening. There were over six hundred persons present. After the singing of a hymn, and a prayer, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, gave a sketch of the history of the English Bible, alluding to the heroism of the man who first read it and of those who published it, in spite of the most unrelenting opposition.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, President of the Society, then addressed the assembly. He alluded to the scarcity of Bibles in Illinois when he first came to Chicago, giving an account of the meetings of the early settlers to hear it read. Up to the time of the organization of the Society very little had been done toward disseminating the Scriptures. He hoped every one present would aid in the distribution of the holy book.

The Secretary, Z. B. Carter, then read his annual report, which the following is an abstract: Previous to the fire the work of circulating the Scriptures was prosecuted with more than usual energy and success, and since that sad event a greater work had devolved upon the Society. The ninth canvass of the city, commenced about eighteen months since, was nearly completed in the early summer; a small part of the business and residence portions of the city remaining unvisited. Arrangements were being made to complete the work when the fire occurred. The work has since been completed, and the city once more thoroughly supplied. The five colporteurs who were engaged in the work were employed 826 days, and visited 46,184 families. Of these 16,676 families were destitute. Bibles were furnished to 3,776 families, and 2,310 were sold for $1,856 89. There were donated 1,543 Bibles, worth $1,466 46.

The yearly visitations and the annual meetings of the township and branch auxiliaries were attended at the usual times and with encouraging results. The branch societies have drawn books during the past year to the value of $445 26, and have paid into the treasury $391 30. The receipts from the branch societies thus far were $19,185 07.

A large number of Bibles and Testaments have been supplied to church and mission schools during the past fifteen months than for the same time before. Thirty-four of the Sabbath and Sunday Schools suffered the "loss of all things," in common with the churches and citizens, by the great fire, and have purchased not less than 1,000 Bibles and 6,000 Testaments belonging to these schools, and which had been contributed by the Society, were destroyed. These books will have to be replaced as soon as the schools are re-established. Some have already reported and have been supplied. Twenty-five schools have been supplied with 601 Bibles and 3,921 Testaments, at a cost of $668 85.

The parent Society in New York had forwarded $6 000 worth of Bibles immediately after the fire, and they were placed in the hands of fifty pastors, who supplied the most pressing destitution that came to their notice. There were thus voluntarily distributed 2,813 Bibles, and 6,041 Testaments.

The sales from the depository from Dec. 1, 1870, to Feb. 10, 1872, were $4,293 81. The amount of stock destroyed by the fire was 1,500 Bibles, and 2,000 Testaments or parts of the Bible —was worth $1,750 60.

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Easter at the Cathedral.

The Easter services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, yesterday, were very largely attended. In the morning a class of about thirty was confirmed. The musical programme was elaborate and well executed. It was as follows:

Procersional, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day, Alleluia;" *St. H. Mass;* Introit, "This is the Day of Days," *A. F. Rivers;* Canticle, "Christ, our Pasover," *Buzzbury;* Psalms ii., *Hayes,—* lvii., *Crotch,—*cxi., *Hopkins;* Te Deum, *Occasional;* Benedictus, *Cornell;* Jubilate, *Keasian Chant;* Anthem, "Now is Christ Risen from the Dead," *George E. Allen;* Kyrie, *Arnold;* Hymn 201, "Hymns Ancient and Modern," *J. M. Bunn;* Hymn 88, "H. A. M," *Grimaldi;* Offertory, "We Give Thee But Thine Own," *Sanctus, Gelpke;* Hymn 113, "H. A. M," *Mendelssohn;* Gloria in Excelsis; Recessional, Hymn 117, "H. A. M," *Dr. Gauntlett.* In the afternoon the Cathedral Sunday-School held its Easter Festival Service, during which an address was delivered by Bishop Waltenbaus.

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Captain George M. Miller, Commandant of the Second Police Precinct of Chicago, has doffed the blue, and retired to private life. Never more shall his well-polished buttons gleam with official lustre on his manly breast. His "star," long in the ascendant, has paled at last, and the handsomest of police officials has degenerated into a first-class agent of innumerable real estate exhibits. Captain George was undoubtedly an ornament to the force, and those who served under him bear testimony to his urbanity and firmness as an officer.

At 6 o'clock last evening the farewell ceremony came off in the court-room, at the Union Street Station. Representatives from the various wards and stations in Captain Miller's precinct assembled there. President Talcott, of the Board of Police, was present; so were the incoming Captain, Charles H. French, and the Superintendent of the force.

The proceedings were opened by Captain Miller, who mounted the platform and addressed the assembled officers in a vigorous speech. He touched upon them as old comrades-in-arms who had stood by him in trying times, and whose obedience and efficiency could not be called in question. During the confusion and general uncertainty of the great fire, they had performed their duty faithfully; there was no demoralization, no desertion of their posts, and in the hour of danger they were ever where he was wanted. As they had acted in the past he would ask them to do in the future. They should live up to the rules and regulations of the service. They should not be swayed by misrepresentation from the people or vituperation from the press, and he would impress upon them that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Relative to the Board of Police, he would hope that they would in future, as they had guided by political motives, or with reference to nationality, when making changes or decreeing promotions, begin to be impartial, and that they would come to the Police Force, because then the humblest member would be certain that his merit would be rewarded and preserved. Before closing, he would ask his old comrades to yield to his successor, Captain French, who was a gentleman of ability and efficiency, and command the same confidence which they had given to him while he had the honor of being their superior officer. They should always bear in mind that in performing their duty they should be sure they were right, and then go through with it fearlessly, as become the servants of the people. [Applause.]

Captain Miller then handed the "star" to his successor.

Captain French, on assuming the insignia of authority, made a few appropriate remarks, complimentary to his predecessor and hopeful for himself. He assured the officers that a strict discipline would be enforced and maintained in that precinct.

Commissioner Talcott then said a few words. He acknowledged having had all heard of "Old Talcott." (Laughter.) Well, he was not very young, but he knew what he was about. Captain Miller had been a good officer, but changes were sometimes matters of necessity. Other changes were coming, but they would all be for the best. The requirement of Captain Miller was no slur on that worthy officer, who had efficiently served the city for many years, and who had pledged him-self that every innovation of duty should be promptly punished, especially drunkenness and sleeping on post. There were to be no dead-beats in the force, and it would be unsparingly used on the unworthy. The faithful and sober had nothing to fear.

Superintendent Kennedy then made a few remarks, after which Captain Miller shook hands with all present—the ceremony was over.

Mr. Frisgard bade him an eloquent farewell in the name of the police force, and the melancholy proceedings terminated.

A GENUINE JAP PRINCE.

Arrival in Chicago of Nagaoka, a Japanese Prince—Something of His History and Intentions.

A genuine Japanese Prince passed through Chicago, yesterday, on his way from his native land to join the Ambassadorial party which lately arrived in the United States. His name is Nagaoka, and his age is about 30 years. He is one of the petty Princes, ruling in the north of Niphon, whose party yielded to the Mikado about three years ago. The name which he now bears is not a patronymic, but was given him by the Emperor at the time the authority of the latter was acknowledged by the whole Empire. Nagaoka still retains his immense revenues, and is said to be worth three millions of dollars. His visit is purely one of pleasure, and desire for information. He will join the party of Iwakura, stay with them a month or two, then settle in some convenient locality, where he will pursue his study of English and other branches of knowledge for two years under competent masters. After that, it is the intention of the Prince to make the grand tour, so-called, and return home. His only companion is a young Japanese student, who expects to study for many years in one of the eastern institutions of learning. The name of the companion of the Prince is Wao, and his home is at Higo, one of the sunny southern islands of the Japanese group. He is intelligent, and speaks English, but fluently. Nagaoka is making rapid knowledge of our language, although he did not know a word when he left Yokohama. Both these gentlemen are interesting study for scientific people. These books will have to be replaced as soon as the schools are re-established. Some have already reported and have been supplied. Twenty-five schools have been supplied with 601 Bibles and 3,921 Testaments, at a cost of $668 85.

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Arrival in Chicago of Nagaoka, a Japanese Prince—Something of His History and Intentions.

A genuine Japanese Prince passed through Chicago, yesterday, on his way from his native land to join the Ambassadorial party which lately arrived in the United States. His name is Nagaoka, and his age is about 30 years. He is one of the petty Princes, ruling in the north of Niphon, whose party yielded to the Mikado about three years ago. The name which he now bears is not a patronymic, but was given him by the Emperor at the time the authority of the latter was acknowledged by the whole Empire. Nagaoka still retains his immense revenues, and is said to be worth three millions of dollars. His visit is purely one of pleasure, and desire for information. He will join the party of Iwakura, stay with them a month or two, then settle in some convenient locality, where he will pursue his study of English and other branches of knowledge for two years under competent masters. After that, it is the intention of the Prince to make the grand tour, so-called, and return home. His only companion is a young Japanese student, who expects to study for many years in one of the eastern institutions of learning. The name of the companion of the Prince is Wao, and his home is at Higo, one of the sunny southern islands of the Japanese group. He is intelligent, and speaks English, but fluently. Nagaoka is making rapid knowledge of our language, although he did not know a word when he left Yokohama. Both these gentlemen are interesting study for scientific people.

Pay Your Taxes and Save Costs.

Statute bill 410, "To provide for the collection of revenue and for the sale of real estate for the non-payment of taxes and special assessments," was approved by the Governor on the 22d of March, and is now a law. The City Collector has commenced his schedules of delinquent property for the purpose of sale, and all who with to avoid costs had better pay their taxes at once.

A Good Time-Keeper.

Watch No. 4,026, bearing trade mark "Ethan Rolle, Marion, N. J." manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being three seconds.—Joshua I. Bragg, Conductor N. J. R. R.

Revolver Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Secretary of State yesterday addressed a letter to Governor Arthur of New York, stating that he had received, through Sir Edward Thornton, from the Queen of England, a gold chronometer, which he was forwarded to the Collector, to be delivered by him to Captain Frederick M. Lambert, of the American ship Liverpool, of New York, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Master and crew of the British ship Europa, of Glasgow.

Three Children Drowned.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 31.—A man named Grubb, living near Barry, Pike County, Illinois, on his return from a visit to Ladoania, Mo., yesterday evening, with his wife and three small children, undertook to ford Lick Creek, near Ladoania, which was very high, caused by the heavy storm of the last few days, and when Grubb had reached the middle of the creek the wagon-bed floated off. The three children were drowned. The others escaped with their lives.

THE TRANSFER IMBROGLIO.

Text of the Homan Bridge Contract—How the Union Pacific's Agreement with Omaha is Evaded—The Real Transfer Grounds on the East Bank—Freight Moving Regularly.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, March 31.—The following is the full text of the contract made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company with George W. Homan, of the Omaha Bridge Transfer:

Agreement made this the 21st day of March, A. D. 1872, between the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of the first part, and George W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha, of the second part, witness as follows, viz: The said party of the first part hereby agrees to furnish to said party of the second part all the rolling stock and engines for the transfer of passengers and freight across the Missouri River Bridge at Omaha, from the depot of the said party of the first part in Omaha to the eastern end of its said bridge in Iowa, and to maintain such rolling stock in good order and repair, and also to furnish coal, oil, and waste, sufficient for the use of said rolling stock; and said party of the first part shall fix the tariff of charges for said transfer, and may modify or change the same at its discretion.

Said party of the second part hereby agrees to transfer, by means of such rolling stock, across said Missouri River Bridge, between the places above named, all passengers and freight delivered to it at either end of said bridge by the said party of the first part, and to his entire satisfaction. Said party of the second part agrees to build a freight platform eight hundred (800) feet long at the east end of said bridge at a point to be designated by the Superintendent of said Company, the cost thereof to be deducted from the first receipts from all said transfer business due and payable to said party of the first part.

In consideration of the stipulations and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, by the party of the first part to be performed, the party of the second part hereby agrees to pay over at such intervals and at such times as the said Superintendent may require, 75 per cent of all receipts from such transfer of freight and passengers for the use of said bridge and approaches, and for hire of said rolling stock to be furnished as hereinbefore agreed.

This agreement may be terminated by the party of the first part, or the Directors giving the said party of the second part ten (10) days notice of the election so to terminate it.

Witness the signature of the General Superintendents of said Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said George W. Homan, Junior, hereby affixed this 21st day of March, A. D. 1872.

T. E. SICKLES,
General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GEORGE W. HOMAN, Junior.

Witness: J. E. LAWRENCE, CHAS. S. STRANAHAN.

The Omaha Republican, of the 29th, says as usual, but their thoughts were not of leaving things. Homan ran his loaded cars as usual, and exchanged with the Union Pacific Station Company's engines, but the transfer trains will run to the new depot to-day. Several cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, under the new Station Agent, Captain Franch, who was a gentleman of ability and efficiency, and command the same confidence which they had given to him while he had the honor of being their superior officer. They should always bear in mind that in performing their duty they should be sure they were right, and then go through with it fearlessly, as become the servants of the people. [Applause.]

Captain Miller then handed the "star" to his successor.

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